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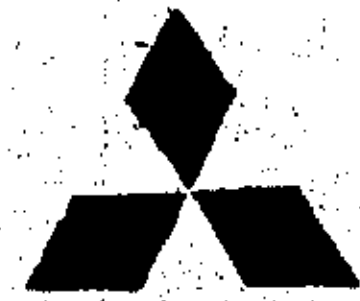
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## BIRTH.

On June 10th, at 17, Choung kong Road, Shanghai, the wife of Captain H. WATVELL, China Navigation Company, twin daughters.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Hong Kong Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH, 1910.

VARIOUS consular reports as to trade in the open ports of the Empire are now coming to hand, and with few exceptions most of them indicate that while trade during the past year has been fair it has suffered from the uncertainty of the value of the coinage. For example at Chinkiang Mr. CONSUM PRATER, commenting on the unsteadiness of the copper coinage, which has about reached a bottom figure, states that it "is feared that trade will be greatly hampered unless the Chinese Government establishes a general mint, and does away with the provincial mints, and establishes a fixed value for the coinage, i.e., 100 copper cents to a dollar; but this can hardly be expected for years to come. A noteworthy feature is the practical disappearance of the old copper cash, which, it is believed, will never come into universal use again." Though not very important perhaps in its effects, still the disappearance of copper cash is not without significance. It is another instance of the many changes which are operating almost imperceptibly in China. When it is borne in mind that the cash is, or was until recently, the currency of the millions of people in China, it will be seen what a tremendous change is involved in that one particular alone. Moreover, it plainly

shows that the innate conservatism which is supposed to be such a pronounced characteristic of the Chinese can be overcome. In this instance, of course, the effect was due, not so much to change of sentiment, but to sheer force of economic conditions, and it is these necessities, enhanced by trade operations and greater needs of the population, as well as the interests of efficient administration, which have doubtless induced the Throne to issue the recent Edict for the establishment of a new currency based on a gold standard. Those whose residence in the East has made them doubtful that any good thing can come from Peking are suspicious of the "thunderous edicts" issued by the Throne, but it seems to us that their view of the situation is confined largely to the personal element in the Government, which may or may not inspire confidence, forgetting the irresistible forces of the developed trade and commerce which will compel governing officials even against their will to adopt the changes which that trade and commerce demand. Such changes are inevitable. The course of progress may be arrested for a time by reactionary officials, but as the old thought of China, which was opposed to all foreign intercourse, had to give way to different ideas, so the old methods, which sufficed for generations which knew not a world-wide trade, will have to succumb to the new methods which enlightenment and experience will show to be necessary. To say that the introduction of a uniform coinage in the Empire is urgently needed, not only for the benefit of trade, but still more in the interests of efficient administration, is to state the expressed opinion of all the various foreign commercial communities in China. At present there is no certain and recognised standard of value. The nominal official standard for money payment has been the tael, but the tael is only a certain weight of silver of a given quality, and is assigned a different value in different parts of the Empire. The tael is at the top of the system of currency. Then comes the dollar, which, though a coin, is nowhere legal tender, and of which the specimens from Chinese mints are inscribed, not generally dollar or "yuan," but merely 72 hundredths of a tael. Then come subsidiary silver coins fractional to the dollar, but subject to a fluctuating rate of exchange. Next comes the copper cent, inscribed at the mints of some provinces as worth "one hundredth of a dollar," and of others as worth "ten cash," but never treated as co-related to the dollar. Last comes the copper cash, which has been the currency of the people almost from time immemorial. Into this series of non-related currencies, each unit of which is in a state of unstable equilibrium, fixed neither in itself nor in relation to other units, China is about to attempt to introduce system and uniformity. The problem is difficult, but not impossible, and if China is careful in the selection of advisers she will find obstacles disappear and success will be assured.

The twelfth case of plague this season was reported on Thursday.

The German Mail of the 18th May was delivered in London on the 16th inst.

The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at the evening service to-morrow at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

We are officially informed that the muddy colour of the Tytan Water is due partly to the fact that the reservoir was so low when the recent heavy rain occurred and principally to a landslide which blocked the clear water channel from which it is usual to draw water after heavy rain till the reservoir clears. The water is perfectly good and sound and its colour need cause no alarm.

While a horse belonging to the military was being led at Kowloon on Thursday it broke loose and bolted. A sycee went in pursuit and caught the animal, but instead of leading it home he mounted with the intention of riding. Again the horse bolted, and this time collided with a ricksha and knocked the coolie down. The sycee appeared before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday and was ordered to pay \$10 compensation.

The *Jiji Shimpo* is anxious that the negotiations between Russia and Japan for a new freight tariff between the Russian and South Manchurian Railways be concluded as quickly as possible, for the benefit of residents both in the East and West. Prior to the outbreak of the late war the Japanese regarded the Siberian railway as a sort of weapon for an attack on Japan, but since the close of hostilities the Japanese have derived innumerable profit and advantage from the railway, which is the shortest route between the Orient and Europe. The Japanese therefore owe a debt of gratitude to the promoters of the Siberian railway. The *Jiji* expresses the hope that the Japanese will utilize the railway for the introduction of greater benefits to Japan, which is, in fact, still far behind many other countries in many things.

The thirty Japanese business men from South Formosa who are on tour in China will arrive in Hongkong this morning by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's s.s. *Sosaku Maru* from Amoy.

Three Chinese who were arrested at Yau-mat were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with being rogues and vagabonds. They were all sent to prison for five days.

Japan is advancing. Among recent applications for licences as guides to tourists were three from women aged 22, 23 and 25, respectively. They are the first female applicants ever examined by the Kanagawa Kencho for positions as guides. The result will be announced in a few days.

It is officially notified at Devonport that the cruiser *King Alfred*, which has just completed service as flagship on the China Station, was to be paid off at Portsmouth on June 6th and recommissioned on the following day with a Devonport crew for service as flagship in the Devonport sub-division of the Home Fleet in place of the *Sulley*.

## ASSAULT AT TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

Before Mr. E. E. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. Tully, a foreman at the Taikoo Dock, was summoned by a Chinese fitter on a charge of assault.

Defendant admitted striking the fitter, but said he had a very good reason for doing so.

Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who appeared for complainant, stated that the actual assault was two severe blows delivered with the fist. In all probability defendant did not intend them to have the effect they did, but medical help was necessary.

At the same time the complainant had no wish to press the case unduly. The assault took place on the afternoon of the 10th instant while complainant was employed on the steamer *Pingshan*. He appeared to have received an order from the defendant which was given in English and consequently not understood. Complainant went to the Chinese foreman and asked what he was to do, and the latter told him to knock off the job he was engaged on and take his tools back to the store room, which he did. On returning to the upper deck he again met the defendant, who approached him in a threatening manner and delivered him a blow with his fist which nearly knocked him down and shook his hat off.

Complainant was stooping to pick up his hat when defendant gave him another blow and also tried to kick him.

Defendant said the fitter had been working under him for about six years at Hungshom, and about a year at Taikoo, and it was absurd for him to say that he did not understand what witness told him, because he had had him away on individual jobs, and he understood perfectly.

Witness spoke to the complainant very strongly for loitering on the job, whereupon the other man started to laugh. Complainant seeing that he was "losing face" reached for a hammer and was going to strike defendant, but witness struck first.

Mr. Wilson contended that even if there was provocation, which he held there was not, a well-managed firm like the Taikoo Dock had numerous other remedies. Why did defendant not bring evidence to prove that complainant resented for him hammer?

Defendant—Because all the others were friends of the complainant. I am one European among all the Chinese.

Mr. Wilson said this case was a somewhat serious one, and he thought that the complainant had been subjected to very unfair treatment, especially when there were plenty of remedies for dealing with Chinese if they did not work properly. There was no justification at all for the assault.

His Worship—What are the other remedies? Mr. Wilson—To dismiss the man or to give him into custody if he attempts to strike.

The case was adjourned for the production of further witnesses.

## EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

The application for the surrender of Chan Sam to the Chinese Government to answer a charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China concluded before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, when the prisoner was discharged. On leaving the Court, however, he was re-arrested, and another application was made for his extradition on a charge of arson and murder. The hearing was adjourned.

This is one of the comparatively few cases here in which a prisoner has been re-arrested, and in view of the generally prevailing impression that such re-arrests are brought about through the Chinese Authorities endeavouring to bolster up a case, it will be interesting to observe the procedure adopted when extradition of a Chinese prisoner is sought. When a man becomes an outlaw, particularly in China, he does not generally stick at trifles, and as his years of liberty pass by, so does the list of his crimes increase. When the Chinese Authorities seek the extradition of a robber, we understand that they send here not one, but several warrants, so that, should the one charge fail the man is re-arrested and his surrender is sought on another alleged crime, he being detained here until the arrival of a fresh batch of witnesses who are concerned with another of the robber's supposed misdeeds.

SPAIN DISCARDS ESTABLISHED RELIGION.

A Barcelona telegram dated June 10th states: The eleventh article of the Spanish constitution has been revoked.

The eleventh article of the constitution relates to the Catholic religion and is as follows:—

"The Roman Catholic Apostolic faith shall be the State religion. It shall be the duty of the nation to maintain it and its ministers."

"No one in the Spanish dominions shall be molested on account of his religious opinions, nor on account of his form of worship except in such cases as affect Christian morality."

Nevertheless public religious ceremonies and manifestations not in conformity with the State religion shall not be tolerated."

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SOUTH AFRICA'S DEFENCE.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[BUTHER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

## THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Kaiser is suffering from a discharge from the knee joint and is unable to attend the manoeuvres.

It was yesterday announced that the general health of his Majesty was in no wise affected.

The news has caused consols to fall.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Kaiser, whose illness is the result of a strain, is expected to recover after a week's rest.

## NEW LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 16th.

Earl Beauchamp succeeds Viscount Wolverhampton as Lord President of the Council.

[Earl Beauchamp, who is the seventh to hold the title, was governor and commander in chief of the colony of New South Wales from 1899 to 1901. A few years before that he was mayor of the city of Worcester.—Ed.]

## JEFFRIES-JOHNSON FIGHT.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Governor of California has prohibited the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight taking place at San Francisco.

[This is probably due to the great agitation which has been waged throughout the States against the forthcoming prize fight, which is to have taken place on July 4th. Vast sums of money are already involved in the contest, and the decision will doubtless provoke a great outcry.—Ed.]

## THE CANTON OPIUM MONOPOLY.

LONDON, June 16th.

Colonel Seely, replying to questions addressed by Mr. Rees (Montgomery) in the House of Commons to-day concerning the protest by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce regarding the Canton Opium Monopoly, said the matter had been referred to the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking, who reported that the Canton Authorities had issued regulations enforcing a tax on prepared opium. He informed the Waiwupu that he cannot accept any regulations enforcing an additional duty on raw foreign opium in a treaty port. The Waiwupu promised to ask for a report from the Canton Viceroy.

[The assurance of the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking that he could not allow any additional duty to be collected on raw foreign opium at a treaty port must be regarded as satisfactory. The Canton Authorities have described the additional duty complained of as a tax on prepared opium, but as they have collected the duty on raw foreign opium in Canton but not on opium used in the interior is subjected to this fresh impost. As announced in yesterday's cables, China is now complaining of the effect of the monopoly. The trade has been paralysed and the matter is a serious one for the Indian revenue, especially in view of the proximity of the next auction sale of opium by the Indian Government. Hongkong is greatly concerned, as is shown by the prompt action taken by the Chamber of Commerce, and it is hoped that the steps taken will result in a speedy removal of the embargo.—Ed.]

Several influential persons living in the Hengshan District have united to form an Anti-Opium Society, and they have written a letter to the Police Tsoai informing him of the fact. The Tsoai has praised their action, and has told them to register the new society at the office of the Provincial Anti-Opium Bureau.

SCARCITY OF RICE.

Complaints come from Fatsien that the price of rice is steadily rising, and that much discontent is being felt there. Recently the supply of this grain imported from Annam has decreased in quantity, and although there have been copious rains lately they have come too late to do any good, and most of the crops are said to be entirely ruined. Worse than this is the news that comes from a part of the Lin Chow Prefecture. At that place no rain has fallen, and all the growing rice has long since been dried up, and to make matters worse plague is raging there to a terrible extent, and the death rate is said to be extremely high. All work in the fields is stopped, and the people are devoting all their energies to prayer in order to induce the Rain God to have mercy on them.

KAISER AND PEACE.

The German Emperor's conversation with M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, at the historic dinner at Buckingham Palace, is described in the *Matin* as follows:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs was approaching the King of Spain, who had beckoned to him amicably, when the Kaiser, who was at that moment near King Alfonso, advanced towards M. Pichon. Dispensing with the formality of an introduction, his Majesty held out a friendly hand to the Minister and entered into conversation with him as with an old friend.

"I understand," the *Matin* correspondent proceeds, "that after questioning M. Pichon on France and those whom he knows personally, the Kaiser did not hesitate to take up certain points of general policy, and with that sincerity of tone and persuasive eloquence which are not the least of his attractions he developed the theory which is so dear to him, and according to which the great nations of Europe should, in the interests of humanity and civilisation, remain closely united and co-operate in forming a great and pacific confederation."

In the course of a conversation between King George and M. Pichon at Windsor Castle after the funeral, the *Matin* states, the new Sovereign insisted that the warm-hearted nature of the relations existing between France and England would be unalterably maintained during his reign.

Queen Alexandra also received M. Pichon, and spoke of the late King's regard for France.

WRIGHT AND GREEN'S "PREMIER"

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## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

June 16th.

At a place called Chan Chuen there is shortly to take place a religious procession that only occurs once in ten years. The robbers of the district have taken advantage of this to send a letter to the promoters of the procession saying that a sum of \$10,000 must be paid to them at once, otherwise the whole of the land of the district will be organised an attack to kill the people and plunder and burn the village. The letter contains directions as to how the money is to be paid. The head men of the village have communicated with the authorities, and should the robbers venture to attack the procession they are likely to have a hot time. Speaking of robbers reminds one of the capability these people have of nursing revenge. Considerably more than a year ago a gang of these miscreants plundered the house of a man living in a village not far from here. The owner of the house recognised one of the band and was able to give the police information that led to his arrest and imprisonment. Since that time the man has been constantly watched by the gang, and owing to their attentions he dared not leave the house. A few days ago, however, he was lured out of doors, where he was at once seized and dragged off to the hiding place of the robbers. Here they tortured him for some time and then hung him up while still alive. The gang then emptied their rifles into his body and his mangled corpse was dragged out and thrown on to the highway. The family of the deceased have petitioned the authorities to move in the matter.

At Wai Chow even inferior rice is sold at eleven cadies per dollar. This means that large numbers of people have been unable to get sufficient to eat, and a few days ago a company of these distressed folk made their way to Canton and camped at the foot of the Kwan Yam Hill, near the powder factory. Here they erected a few makeshifts and appealed to the charity of the citizens. The distress of these poor people is deplorable, and it is to be hoped that the various charitable associations will render them help.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

It is rather strange that so many unfounded rumours regarding the situation here should have found their way into the Northern papers. As a matter of fact at present things are very quiet in the city, although the dearth of rice has led to some lawlessness in outlying districts. There is, however, a peculiar sensation here that something is going to happen; there is an indefinable something that makes one think that trouble is brewing. Lately I have heard from several quarters that trouble is likely to break out here during the sixth moon and that it will be anti-dynastic in character. I can vouch for the fact that the people do not seem so polite to foreigners as they did a year ago, so perhaps, although so quiet at present, it would be worth while to be prepared.

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## MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, June 17th.

DISASTROUS FIRE.  
Another disastrous fire occurred on Monday, when eight houses were destroyed. The Fire Brigade is inefficient and yet this fact won't be admitted, and private pumps allowed to participate in the work of extinguishing the flames when an outbreak occurs. The private pumps have rendered good service in the past and should be allowed to help as before.

NO MONEY.  
The Leal Senado of this holy city has confessed its financial disability by deciding not to celebrate the feast of St. John the Baptist on June 24th, because it has no money.

## REVIEW.

Tales of Bengal. By S. D. BANERJEE. London: Longmans' Colonial Library. Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh.

This is a series of short stories of life in Bengal written by Mr. Banerjee, who presumably knows his own countrymen very well. After reading the book one feels that it is as well that one should read it, as it gives a very fair idea of the robbery, the chicanery, and the oppression that prevails in Bengal, even under the British Raj, and one wonders what would be the fearful condition of the poor "Royals" or peasants if the British rule were withdrawn.

The elementary idea of justice between man and man appear to be absent from these people who live in Bengal, according to the author, and if any form of constitutional Government is ever introduced into India with all the accessories of trial by jury, and the Habeas Corpus Act and other liberties which the British have obtained after many hundreds of years of strife and bloodshed, there can be no doubt that the poor people of India will suffer, and suffer terribly. Apparently, in this country of teeming millions there are very few of whom it can be said that their word is as good as their bond.

AMERICAN SUGAR FRAUDS.

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

Oliver Spitzer, formerly a dock superintendent employed by the Sugar Trust, has given evidence in the United States Supreme Court in the trial of six defendants who are alleged to have been concerned in frauds by which it is estimated that the American Customs lost hundreds of thousands of pounds in import duties. Spitzer, in return for his promise that he would make a full confession of the methods used in defrauding the Government of duties on sugar, was released from gaol by President Taft, and his sentence of two years' imprisonment for weighing frauds was rescinded. It was not known that Spitzer had been pardoned, and when the former superintendent, who declared that he had been made a suspect by the Sugar Trust, appeared in the witness-box, there was such a scene of demoralisation amongst the counsel for the Government as might have been caused by the sudden descent of a bomb into a powder magazine. Spitzer was convicted last winter and released yesterday. In reply to counsel's objection to the presence of a convict in the witness-box, Spitzer produced his pardon, signed by President Taft. Counsel for the six Sugar defendants looked dazed.

Spitzer is undoubtedly the biggest fish landed by the Government in the prosecution for the Customs frauds. Witness told the Court that he had been in the Sugar Trust's employ for about thirty years, and declared that the first frauds were perpetrated on the Government in 1894. The first device employed was to hang a bag of shot on the scale lever, which was weighed every bag by about 15lb. This system, however, was discovered about six years ago by a Customs inspector, who ordered the scale levers to be bored in to prevent the fraud.

"Then," said the witness, "we experimented again and again to find a new device for underweighing, and finally hit upon the scheme of a secret spring fixed to the scales. This spring was fixed by Sugar Trust employees in such a way that the bags were underweighed by many pounds, and the Government defrauded of millions of dollars in Customs duties on sugar imports."

"Did you arrange a system of signal lights in



## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, June 17th.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## CLAIM ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the action brought by Yap Hok Ling, complainant of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Kobe, against Chan Tung Sang, to recover the equivalent in Hongkong dollars of Yen 60,000 due on a promissory note, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 10th September, 1905, to payment or judgment.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins & Harston).

After dealing with the facts and the law in the case his Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Slade—Your Lordship will give judgment for the amount of Yen 60,000, with the bank rate of interest on bills. Then the rate of exchange to be calculated will be the rate of the day, I presume?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Potter—I oppose the granting of interest. If this is an action on a guarantee, the man can only be liable for the guarantee. At any rate, I ask for a stay of execution pending appeal.

His Lordship—Is the defendant resident in the Colony?

Mr. Slade—He is a temporary resident here, but has no property, and when storms arise he goes to Bangkok. We are perfectly willing to accept any responsible guarantor.

His Lordship—If he goes away and has no property, he is not a permanent resident here, I understand he is a resident of Canton.

Mr. Potter—He is a naturalised British subject, and has been resident here for some years. He was on a visit to Peking at the time the guarantee was signed.

Mr. Slade—For the last five years he has not been resident in Hongkong. He has been in Bangkok.

His Lordship—I think I could stay personal execution for a fortnight.

Mr. Slade—The defendant states himself that he has no property here at all, therefore staying personal execution means that he is at liberty to go away.

Mr. Potter—I am not asking for this in the hope that he will run away. If we can accept what my friend said in cross-examination, there is not much fear of his going to Canton. The suggestion was that he is wanted there. This case raises an important point of law, and one that has not been decided before. If anything would justify a stay of execution it is a point of law which is not only important, but which has never been decided before.

His Lordship—I don't think I will stay execution unless you can give me security.

Mr. Potter—Perhaps your Lordship will allow me to apply in case we can give security.

Mr. Slade—We can give any reasonable security with pleasure. If his wife will give her bond, we will accept that in a moment.

Mr. Potter—If we give such security as will prevent him leaving the Colony. What my friend is afraid of is that he will run away.

Mr. Slade—We are perfectly willing to take his wife's security.

His Lordship decided that reasonable security must be given.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

## MITCHELL v. LEMM.

The hearing of this action was continued. The appellant sought that the judgment given on the point of law raised by the appellant on the 9th June, 1909, might be reversed; that the judgment given in this action on the 17th September might be reversed or varied; that the judgment given in this action on the 8th December might be reversed or varied; that judgment might be entered for the appellant; and that the costs of this application and in the Court below might be paid by the respondent to the appellant.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins & Harston), moved the Court on behalf of the appellant (John Lemm), and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), represented the respondent (T. A. Mitchell).

Mr. Slade, after quoting further authorities in support of his argument, concluded.

Mr. Alabaster said he thoroughly agreed with his learned friend's definition of *res judicata*, that a matter judicially determined must be taken as truly determined. In this case there was no issue in common in the two actions which had been decided more than once. Mr. Slade made a great point—and for the purposes of his argument he had to—as to the form of judgment, and he laid stress on the words at the end of the judgment, "and that the action be dismissed." Counsel hoped to convince their Lordships that the form of action did not matter in the least. The point their Lordships would have to consider was, what did the former judgment decide? The effect of a declaratory statute was to change the law before the Act was passed, except so far as rights had been acquired and determined. But here the Chief Justice had taken great care in the original judgment not to go into those rights, so that the question Mr. Slade put hypothetically, as to what would have happened if they had definitely and finally admitted these charges of misconduct, did not arise. It might

be a difficult point of law, but it was a point of law which did not arise in this case. They did not admit these acts of misconduct, but relied only on the point of law, reserving to themselves the right to go into the merits if the point of law was decided against them; but it happened to be decided in their favour.

After hearing further argument their Lordships reserved judgment.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZLEND (ACTING PUNISH JUDGE).

## MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION CASE.

His Lordship delivered his reserved decision in the action brought by Chow Cham against Yuet Sien to recover \$150 for twenty-one instalments due in respect of a \$5 Money Loan Association, of which plaintiff is promoter, and defendant is a member.

His Lordship remarked that after going through the evidence he was satisfied with the story told by plaintiff and his witnesses that the money was received by the defendant. He would therefore enter judgment for plaintiff with costs.

## JURY MAY BE REQUIRED.

In the action brought by J. W. Bestow against Tsan Kin Ting to recover \$500,

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), who represented the plaintiff, asked his Lordship to fix a day.

Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's office), who represented the defendant, asked that security of \$150 should be put up.

Mr. Shenton—That is rather too much. I think \$100 would be sufficient.

Mr. Dixon—It is not enough for me.

His Lordship—If you can't agree I shall have to refer the question to the Registrar.

Mr. Shenton—I will try to agree with my friend, but I may say that I shall require a jury for the purpose of assessing damages.

Mr. Dixon—I thought my friend was going to settle.

Mr. Shenton—I should like an order for a jury in case we have to go to trial.

His Lordship granted the order if necessary.

## NAMES OF PARTNERS WANTED.

The claim of the A. Dai firm against To Ki to recover \$280.64 was mentioned.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who appeared for the defendant, applied under section 44 of the Code for a stay of the action until the names of the partners had been supplied in writing.

His Lordship—You had better come and see me in Chambers to-morrow.

## SAILORS' CLAIMS FOR WAGES.

The case was again mentioned in which six sailors sued the Hamburg America Line to recover an aggregate amount of \$528.70 for wages.

Mr. Hang (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Davidson represented the defendants.

Mr. Hung—I would ask your Lordship to fix a day.

Mr. Davidson—I have seen my clients, and am instructed to ask for pleadings.

Mr. Hung—The claim is quite sufficient. It is for balance of wages due.

Mr. Davidson—There are at least two difficult points of law.

Mr. Hung—If any difficulty arises it will be in the defence.

His Lordship—How long will the pleadings take?

Mr. Davidson—Fourteen days.

Mr. Hung—My friend is trying to delay the hearing, and delay is a very serious matter to my clients.

His Lordship ordered a statement of claim to be filed.

## MONEY-LENDER'S CLAIM.

Action was brought by Rattan Singh against Abu Bakar to recover \$174.40 due for money lent and interest.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Harris admitted the debt, but he thought it was one of those cases in which his Lordship should make an order of a penny a month. Defendant had no defence to the promissory note, and it was purely a question of instalments. Abu got \$35 a month, and had a wife and some children. The promissory note had been owing for the last five years and was renewed in 1909. Defendant had paid \$8 a month interest for the last five years, and now because he had missed payment of interest for two months through family troubles he was sued for the principal. He could not pay it all, but was willing to pay by instalments.

His Lordship—How much interest have you paid?

Mr. Harris—\$480.

Mr. Gardiner—This is not admitted by any means.

His Lordship—How much do you admit you have received?

Mr. Gardiner—The plaintiff will tell you.

Plaintiff was called and examined by the Court.

When did you first lend the defendant this money?—I lent him \$160 on July 16th, 1909.

You've never lent him a penny before?—No. Defendant says the money was lent four or five years ago?—No.

It is alleged that you have actually received from him by way of interest \$480?—That is not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris: How much interest each month did you get?—\$5.

And you've only had \$15?—Yes.

Mr. Harris asked his Lordship to question the defendant.

His Lordship—And he will deny all the plaintiff has said. How am I to decide?

Mr. Harris—They always do. Mr. Justice Gompertz used to ask a defendant how much he was getting, and then make an order for the payment of so much a month.

His Lordship (to plaintiff)—Are you willing to give him time?—I will leave it to your Lordship.

I want to know whether you will consent?—I will accept your Lordship's ruling.

Defendant was then called to the witness stand, and questioned by his Lordship:

What do you do?—I am a foreman in the Sanitary Department.

How much money do you get a month?—\$35.

When did you borrow this money?—Four or five years ago.

Did you give a promissory note?—Yes.

When you made the note did you get back the old one?—Yes, but I destroyed it.

Did anybody see that note?—Only the defendant.

If your story is true it is rather important that you should have kept that note—Plaintiff told me to destroy it. He said it was an old one and of no use.

Do you owe money to any other money-lender?—No.

Have you got a wife and children?—Yes, a wife and four children.

His Lordship made an order for payment by instalments of \$7 a month, and in default of payment execution to be issued.

## A CHINESE THEATRE.

"Look, see!" That was what my friend Woke remarked. I looked. Beyond a multitude of puffy-faced Chinamen there arose a huge mat-and-bamboo godown. There was the theatre.

My first impression was what a splendid "hangar" it would make for the Albert Hall if the Albert Hall were only a flying machine.

We pushed through the shoals of yellow-faced Celestials, circled round the godown, and entered the stage-door. That took us into the dressing-room.

There was a large, but that large enough for the Green Guard to manoeuvre in. A shelf ran the whole length of the room. And over this were one or two small mirrors. Before these the members of the company were touching up with grease paint, the company, of course, being all men. But for the life of me I could have sworn that the women were the real thing, so marvellous was the make-up.

Woke took me through this room to the other side, pulled aside a curtain, and ushered me on to the stage.

This is what I saw. On either side two wide galleries sloped up gently from the platform for the whole length of the building. Between these the centre of the theatre from the stage to entrance was packed with half of China, all standing. The other half was sitting in the galleries. I tried to count the heads, but after getting to the second million gave it up. That swaying mass in the centre had been standing for four hours with the thermometer at about 500 degrees outside and 400 degrees in.

The stage was just an open platform, similar to an ordinary concert platform, with nothing in the way of scenery beyond a coloured drape of a rag hanging at the back. If a Chinaman cannot sit without the aid of scenery he is only fit to sing hymns in the mission hall. The actors made their entrance from curtained apertures on either side of the platform.

The orchestra sat in a row against the curtain at the back, making a little Hades all on their own. The instruments were Chinese. On the left the only I can describe them. When the stage was a Chinaman whose garments must have belonged to a stoker in the Arctic. He squatted at a cauldron making show for the orchestra.

What the play was I have not the remotest idea, and as a Chinese play never ends, and I am getting on in life, I had not the time to stay and find out. I think it must have been a comedy, for whenever the leading man spoke the whole five millions simply shrieked.

As I have stated, the building was made of mat-and-bamboo, and it struck me that if some genius had put a lighted match to it what would happen, these who came in by the early door would have been able to give the curious one a pretty vivid picture of the result.

Above the stage there was a tear in the matting of the roof, and the sun's rays were just coming down molten hot through it on to the scalp of the flute player. Under such circumstances an English artist would be a fumed, sweated, or dropped dead from a play. Our Chinese friend did none of these things. He simply looked a gaunt over his shoulder and went on playing.

Down in the area the atmosphere must have been appalling, and yet the coolies were so densely packed that it was quite impossible to raise a hand to brush off the offending fly that had settled on the coolie's nose to complete its toilet. If your arms were down when you came in, they stayed there. If by any superhuman effort you raised one, that arm never went down again.

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At this point I was faint with the heat and sink of the odour of the orchestra's show, so quietly retired.

Two things I shall never forget—the perseverance of the Chinese actor, the patience of his audience.—MONROE ANDERSON, in the *Pail Mail Gazette*.

## BANGKOK LAUNCH FEUD.

A Bangkok paper states—About a couple of months ago the rivalry between the Transport Co. Motor, Ltd., and the British Nava Siam's launches, at Petrie, led to an inspector of the former company's boats being shot with fatal results. A similar shooting affair took place on the night of the 24th instant, when another inspector of the Transport Co. Motor, Ltd., was shot through the thigh, the bullet remaining embedded in the side of his leg.

The injured man was brought to Bangkok yesterday in what appeared to be a very bad state. The man who fired the shot was, at last, advised, at last, by the gendarmes, to make an active search for him.

## RUBBER COMPANY MEETINGS.

## LANADON RUBBER ESTATES.

After making allowance for depreciation, for proportion of management expenses, and for expenditure on the area in tapping, the revenue account for 1909 shows a profit of £27,217, to which has to be added the sum brought forward, making a total of £78,797. An interim dividend of 10 per cent. was paid in November last, and the directors now recommend a final dividend at the rate of 17½ per cent. less tax. A sum of £7,000 is placed to reserve, and £3,150 to the employees' bonus fund, leaving £1,342 to be carried forward. The average price received for last year's crop, after deduction of freight, landing, and all sale charges, was slightly over 7s. 5d. per lb. The output for 1910 is estimated at 370,000lb.

## JOHORE RUBBER LANDS (MALAYA).

The first ordinary general meeting was held on May 24th at Winchester House, Mr. G. G. Anderson, who presided, said that Johore had suffered recently from serious and disastrous floods. A considerable portion of the railway which ran alongside the company's estate had been more or less damaged, but they had got off very lightly indeed. They had ample funds in hand, and they would not only fulfil all the conditions of their concession, but increase them if they could depend on sufficient and adequate supervision. The report was adopted.

## KEPONG (MALAY) RUBBER ESTATES (LIMITED).

The annual meeting was held on May 24th at the Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate-street, Sir Gordon Blomfield, M.P., presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he hoped that the shareholders would regard the net results of the past year's working as satisfactory. The company started the present year in a very satisfactory condition, having an absolutely clean balance-sheet, so far as past expenditure was concerned. In his speech last year he stated that it was expected to produce in 1909 14,000lb. of rubber, whereas they had produced 20,294lb. They had realised by the sale of that rubber £7,840, an average net price of 7s. 9d. per lb., as compared with 4s. 4d. per lb. for the previous year. The uniform high rate that they had been receiving spoke well, not only for the careful manner in which their crops were harvested, but also showed the value of the skillful way in which they were treated.

The amount available for distribution was £22,777, out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. less income-tax, leaving £7,277 to be carried forward. With regard to the future, their manager estimated that they would produce in the present year 35,000lb. of dry rubber.

That might be considered a very conservative estimate. Arrangements had been made to clear and plant another 100 acres of their property, and also to set up machinery for curing their own rubber. For the present year they had made no further sales, but for 1911 they had arranged to sell a minimum of 40,000lb. or a maximum amount of 50,000lb. at 6s. 6d. per lb. He was aware that there was a great deal of controversy as to the desirability of these forward sales, but when this arrangement was made rubber was not standing at the extremely high price of to-day, and it appeared to the directors prudent to take advantage of what they considered to be a very liberal return, and thus secure handsome profits for the coming year. There was no prospect of the world's rubber crop being grown to greater advantage than in the Malay Peninsula, and even if the price of rubber should fall the Kepong Company would, the board believed, be in a position to return handsome dividends to the shareholders. He congratulated them on the company's shares being at a steady price of about £7, and that he should not be surprised even if they went higher. After a sympathetic reference to the work of the King Edward he moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. H. E. Pollock seconded the motion, and it was agreed to unanimously.

## ANGLO-JAVA RUBBER ESTIMATE.

In his observations to the shareholders of the Anglo-Java Rubber and Produce Company at the statutory general meeting held on May 23rd Mr. J. W. Lintner said that the last instalment of the property was paid on April 23rd, and all the shares in the two Dutch companies were now in this company's possession.

The contract with the Handelsvereeniging "Amsterdam" provided that the estate should be handed over in good and plantable condition, and the directors had therefore taken steps that an expert should be sent to inspect the property. Messrs. Maclean, Watson & Co. had resigned their position as agents of the company in Java. As matters stood Messrs. Maclean & Co. were the commercial agents for the company, Messrs. Maclean, Watson & Co. being agents in Java, and naturally subordinate to Messrs. Lintner & Co., and responsible to them. Messrs. Maclean, Watson & Co., wrote to the board, and it was understood that they were to act in conjunction with Messrs. Kooij & Co. in Surabaya, but that they never made any arrangements that affected the board had arranged with the Handelsvereeniging "Amsterdam" that the administration of the estates should be continued by them on behalf of the company until June 30, as it would be impossible to hand over the management of estates of such magnitude as these on the spur of the moment directly the purchase money had been paid. Messrs. Lintner & Co., who were the commercial agents of the company, had informed the board that they had been making arrangements for the establishment of their firm in Surabaya, and that arrangements for the administration of the estates by them would be completed by June 30. The directors had received from the "Amsterdam" office of Messrs. Lintner & Co. an estimate of the value of the produce from their estates from November, 1909, till December, 1910, showing a net profit of about £3,593. This valuation was made on a conservative basis. The shareholders would see that in the prospectus the net profit for 1910 was estimated at £2,802, and therefore the prospects of the company might be considered satisfactory. The report was adopted.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The "Ben" Line str. *Benlary* from Leth, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 16th instant for this port.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru*, which left Hongkong for Tacoma via ports on the 18th ult., arrived at Tacoma on the 14th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kamo Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 20th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylon Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Poonia* left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 21st inst., at about 4 p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 22nd inst.

## THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

After two days spent in entertainments, excursions, and committee meetings the delegates of the German Navy League assembled on May 22nd in the Reichstag, where the tenth general meeting of the League was held under the presidency of Grand Admiral von Koester. There were also present representatives from the Navy Department.

The principal speech on "the general situation" was made by Admiral von Koester. His speech contained little that is new with regard to the policy of the League. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity for carrying out the Navy Law, repeated his opinion as to the need for large cruisers, rejected any idea of the possibility of the limitation of armaments, and ridiculed the view that submarines might be substituted for torpedo-boats. After expressing the thanks of the League to the President of the Reichstag for his permission to hold its meeting "in this hall, in which a benevolent attitude towards our navy has always prevailed," and calling for cheers for the Emperor and the princely patrons of the League, he expressed the regret of the meeting at the absence of Prince Henry of Prussia "in consequence of the mourning which has fallen upon our Imperial House through the death of the King of England, whose decease arouses our sincerest sympathy." Telegrams to the Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia were then read and despatched.

## THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE.

The increase in the membership of the League during the past year had not been so large as had been hoped. Admiral von Koester continued, but the affairs of the League had been on the whole less troubled than in former years. This was principally due to the fact that their work had been of a quiet nature. He reproached those people who believed that because it rested on a legal basis completion of the construction of the fleet was assured in all circumstances. The number of those who were indifferent to the navy was perhaps greater than they were generally inclined to assume. In the League they had an organisation of the very best kind, but it must always be kept up to the mark and be ready for every emergency. It was intelligible that attacks upon the building of the German Navy should still be made by foreign countries, but, on the whole, a calmer view prevailed. After impressing upon his audience that the events of the last year had proved that the German Army was a safeguard of peace, he said that the fact that in the excitement of the English elections articles had been written against the German Navy was only too comprehensible. With regard to disarmament, about which much had been written, it appeared to him that enthusiasm for this "purely ideal question" was dying down, and that the practical impossibility of the limitation of armaments was beginning to be realized more and more. So long as the right of capture at sea and of blockade existed one could not, in spite of "all possible agreements, restrictions, treaties and international conferences," insist on absolute security "as has, indeed, been clearly and plainly stated in the debates in the English Parliament."

After referring to the view held in some quarters that submarines might take the place of torpedo-boats as "shortsighted and nonsensical," Admiral von Koester uttered a panegyric upon the German Dreadnoughts. He hoped that those all too cautious people who had considered the construction of these ships as a leap in the dark would now be convinced that this leap had been justifiable. Although they did not lay claim to be the strongest sea power, they did not, in view of their growing ever-increasing interests, wish to be dependent upon the good will of other maritime powers. The stationing of the second squadron of the High Sea Fleet at Wilhelmshaven was of considerable importance, but, he continued, he could not agree with the statements in the Press that the North Sea manoeuvres of the British Home Fleet were an "answer" to this change of station for "the interest of the English fleet, like ours, in the North Sea, and why should they not, just as we ourselves, hold their manoeuvres there, as they have, indeed, done in former years?"

## THE LEAGUE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Admiral von Koester devoted the last part of his speech to controverting the view expressed in a Kiel journal that the Navy League should confine itself to its proper work "of spreading comprehension of the importance and the tasks of the navy," and "not make more difficult by agitation the task of the Imperial Chancellor in carrying out a peaceful policy with England."

He thought it was improbable that his attitude would involve him in serious difficulties with the Imperial Government, although he would retain his freedom of action, and added:—"So long as the Imperial Chancellor and the Navy League hold fast to the execution of the Navy Law our efforts to create a fleet for the protection of our widely expanding maritime interests can only be of benefit to the Fatherland."

Professor Rudloff then delivered a semi-technical lecture on the question of big ships. After tracing the increase in the size of the battleships of the different countries, and setting forth the advantages and disadvantages of ships of large displacement, he concluded by stating that they might assume that the Nassau class represented a successful solution of the difficult problem.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to the internal business of the League and included the presentation of the annual report. According to the report the total membership at the end of last year was 1,031,839, as compared with 1,007,563 in 1908. The funds of the League amounted to £16,792. The somewhat unsatisfactory increase in membership to which Admiral von Koester referred is explained in his report as the result of general political conditions and, by no means least, to the heavier taxation imposed by the reform of the Imperial finances.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 17th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly in S.E. Japan and risen moderately on the E. and N.E. coasts of China. The shallow depression lies now off the coast of S.E. Japan.

Pressure is high in the neighbourhood of the Bonins and over N.E. Japan. It is still in excess of the normal over the eastern shores of the China Sea, and relatively low over the interior of the continent.

Moderate S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

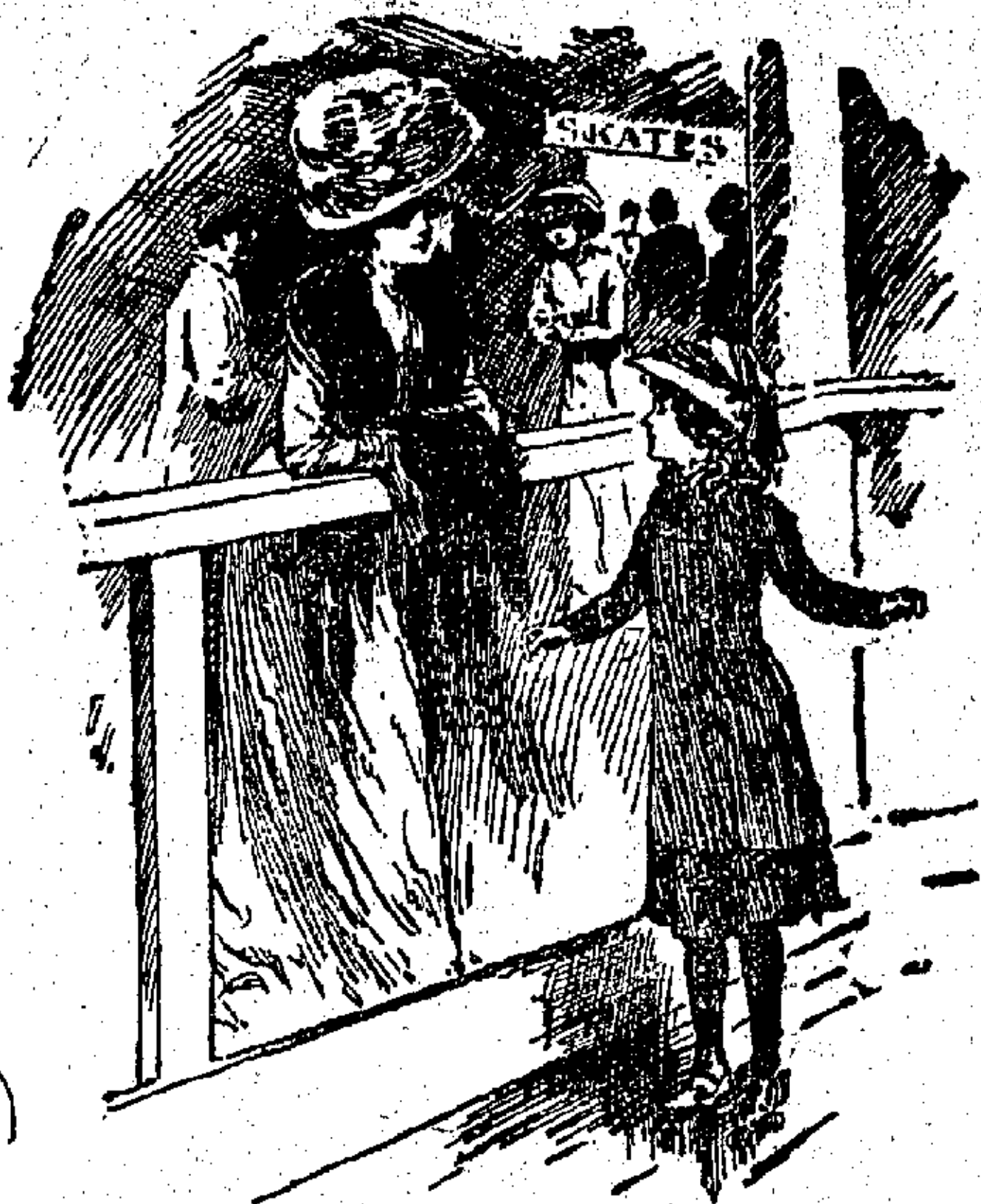
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. S. winds, moderate; fair.







## A Grateful Wife



## Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking everything possible has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—the Phosferine way. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, diminished with every dose of Phosferine. This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that before, during, and after child-birth she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.

## Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road, Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air failed to make any headway. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent lax upon my constitution was not half so great as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help both before and after child-birth, as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

## PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.



## The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family: H.M. the Queen of Romania, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.M. the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.  
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.  
Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.  
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

## FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

**THE DIGNITY OF MOURNING.**  
When we allow our clothes to express our emotions they invariably attain a dignity they never reach so long as they are merely fashions. The use of the train and the veil, for instance, is a case in point. For the deepest mourning these are essential. Their long, flowing lines are most expressive and most beautiful. Anyone who saw Queen Mary when she went to meet the Empress Marie must have been struck by the effect of the long veil, the flowing cape, and the long train. One of the finest modern pieces of sculpture we have, "Les Deux Douleurs," in the Luxembourg, depends on this use of line and veil for its marvellous effect of sorrow. It is for this reason that the eccentricities of fashion vanish directly there is a question of mourning. The emotion to be expressed is stronger than the force of any ephemeral mode.

**AFTER THE FUNERAL.**  
Touches of white are permissible after the funeral, and white blouses will be freely worn with black costumes. Mrs. Eustace Miles has protested against the universal use of black as mourning, pointing out that it has a definite physical and mental effect of depression on some people and that dark shades of grey and violet are quite as expressive. This is certainly the case, and taken in conjunction with the brilliant Whiteside weather, turned people's thoughts to modifications of their black. The streets since the King's death have presented a pageant of black which not all the gaiety of summer skies and young green could raise. Depression and grief are not one and the same; and there is no reason why we should be unnecessarily depressed when we are necessarily grieved.

**PERMISSIBLE SHADES.**  
Black, white and grey, the darker tones of mole-colour, violet, purple, mauve—these are the tones permissible after the funeral; but when anything but black is worn it should be in conjunction with a black hat and accessories. Mauve is a somewhat uncertain tone; some of the mauves are blue unless seen with blue, and others need pink close to them to prove they are not pink. This may be the letter of mourning; it is not the spirit. But even unrelieved black can be expressive of anything but mourning. One night at the Opera a lady was noticed in a fashionably made black velvet gown with a long train and a very low bodice, the latter planted out with diamond brooches as though they were young sweet peas. Had she been in scarlet she could scarcely have seemed less in accordance with the prevailing spirit of the house, only lighted by its crimson hangings.

**A PRETTY MOURNING COSTUME.**  
For the bright spring weather frocks in light all-wool fabrics are the most suitable. They escape the penalties of weight in hot sunshining without being dangerous under the treacherous May winds. A pretty example is in grey and black striped woolen stuff, an almost invisible line of purple running between the stripes. The pleated skirt is short and not too tight, and the pleats are stitched flat for some distance below the waist. The dress is in one piece, a belt of grey silk being simulated and piped with purple. The sound yoke is of white lawn, embroidered with black and purple French knots, and is finished with a line of ornamental galon. With this goes a hat of rough grey straw, the crown weaved with dark purple silk violets without foliage.

## AN EVENING DRESS SUGGESTED.

For evening wear all black is apt to be a trifle heavy in appearance for some. There is no reason, however, why the effect should not be slightly lightened. For instance, a charming gown is of lustreless grey satin, veiled with grey chiffon. Over this is a tunic of pleated black tulle, its flat pleats stitched down at their base, which comes knee-high upon the skirt, and is finished by a band of silver veiled with black. The bodice is also veiled with black tulle, but finished in a soft mass of silver and grey gauze, almost hidden beneath fringes of silver-centred black violets. One purple rose, at the left side of the bodice, relieves the dress.

**SOME SUITABLE MATERIALS.**  
Chiffon is an invaluable material in any kind of mourning, and more particularly in complimentary. A gown made of it is all in one at the back, with a double row of black non-de-sic buttons holding down the side of the bodice part which produces the slight fullness of the skirt portion at the back. Three bands of peau-de-suede trim the skirt above the hem, and a band of the same material hides the fastenings at the left side. The décolleté is a small square in front, smaller still at the back, and both are filled in with a single fold of white lisse. At a little distance the lisse is invisible, so that the effect is as of uncovered skin. This, which has a very great vogue in Paris all through the winter, is likely to prevail throughout the summer. The lining may be black or white lined with black, according to the depth of mourning worn. Silk cashmere is probably more used than any other material in the present mourning. It drapes so well, and is light of weight, without being unsuitable to the colder days we have yet before us. Summer seldom comes to stay before the end of June. A black silk cashmere is made sleeves and bodice all in one, and has simulated basques outlined with narrow silk braid and drawn down under a belt of dull black suede, patent leather being ruled out for the moment. Foulard in black and grey has its possibilities just now. Bodices and tunics may be draped over a narrow, plain skirt, a few pleats introduced at the back of the latter. Sleeves are a little longer than they were before the mourning, and there seems to be less eccentricity of skirt. It is not the moment for extravagance in any direction. Crepon, returned to favour this season, is another useful mourning material, and can be worn out of mourning as well.

**THE STRAIGHT LINE OF TRIMMING DOWN THE FRONT** is a feature of this season's gowns and, strange to say, the belt is in high favour, even with princess-cut frocks. But it does not cross the straight band in front. In has been discovered, rather late in the day, certainly, that the straight-round belt has a magnifying effect upon the appearance of the waist. The long, straight band will characterise the lingerie gowns that will appear next month, the lawn and laces, the broderie anglaise and tulle and on the river. A variation of it is the plastron which widens out from waist to shoulders and from waist to hem. This is a very becoming kind of gown, giving apparent height to the figure by the long line. It admits of a belt, but this does not cross the plastron. It is slipped beneath it. A black silk is made in this way, the plastron, or panel, very richly embroidered and outlined with piping, a precaution that keeps it from stretching or dragging, as it might otherwise do. This is also a satisfactory device for the kimono sleeves, which are apt to drag and become shapeless if not held in some such way.

## A useful

## Little Book.

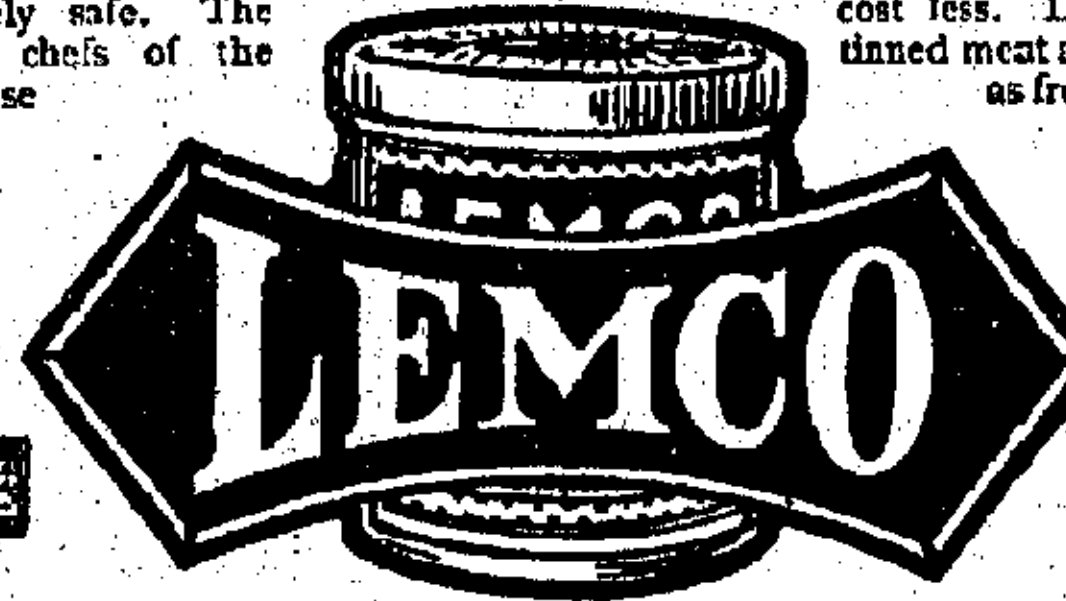
A signed Lemco Wrapper secures the Lemco Cookery Book. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and shows just how to use Lemco to best advantage.

## A LEMCO user says:—

"A lady once asked me why my dinners were 'always a success. I said I always use Lemco in 'whatever way I can.'"

Lemco is fresh beef, concentrated to its utmost limit, scrupulously pure, and absolutely safe. The leading chefs of the world use Lemco.

Lemco dishes are more nourishing, appetising and dainty than others and cost less. Lemco makes tinned meat as nourishing as fresh butcher's meat.



## THE VEILED BLOUSE.

Those who have invested in white blouses can wear them in mourning by the simple means of wearing over them a perfectly plain slip in black net, chiffon, or lace. These are to be bought ready-made, or can very easily be made at home, with the aid of a good paper pattern. Blouse sleeves are long this season, and may be either of the bishop shape or crossly outlining the arms. Some have the new turn-down collar, but most of them have still the high wired neck-band. The black slip must, of course, follow the lines of the blouse it veils. Black crepe-de-chine is a suitable material for a blouse to be worn with a black tailor-made skirt in serge, cloth, or tweed. Other useful materials for the same purpose are taffetas, poplin, and the fancy crepes and gauzes made in England. British manufactures in textile fabrics, as in other wares, will receive a great fillip during the new reign.—X. AND Z. in the Globe.

## A WOMAN LIEUTENANT.

ORGANISING THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF TWO ARMIES.

There is an American woman who was commissioned in the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, and later in the Japanese Army during the war with Russia. She is (says the *Philadelphia Record*) the only woman who ever had a commission in either of these armies. She bore a weight of responsibility that has been equalled by few men and acquitted herself with great credit to the service. This woman was Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, surgeon in the Army and head of the Red Cross nurses, with the rank of lieutenant.

Dr. McGee is a daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, the late eminent scientist, was thoroughly educated in medicine, and had gained renown in her profession before the war broke out. When hostilities had developed

into a reality and fever and disease were ravaging the ranks in Cuba and Florida, the war resolved itself into more of a fight for health than against the Spaniard. There was great need of nurses and of medical attention. It was the enlistment of an army of nurses, its whipping into shape, its right disposition, its commanding, that fell to the lot of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, First Lieutenant, United States Army Medical Corps.

Dr. McGee enlisted and commanded chiefly from Washington, though she spent some time in Cuba. From all over the nation she gathered women of high rank and low, of wealth and without it, but always efficient in the care of the sick. Dr. McGee placed her army in the field and fought disease. The battle went on long after peace had been declared. It followed the army to the Philippines, and fought off more than did the Moro or Negrito. It was with the army before the gates of Peking, still with the same commander. All the time the work was well done. There has never been any criticism of this work, which is more than can be said of certain man-commanded phases of these campaigns. The woman who moved them as pawns about the map of the world showed generalship of the highest order, comparable with that of any of the men in the service. She has many medals testifying to the regard in which she is held.

The honours which Dr. McGee won at home were no less than those she won in the Far East, where she went with her corps of trained nurses during the Russo-Japanese War. Here she received her rank as commissioned officer in the Japanese Army. She and her nurses were assigned to the transports that were bringing the wounded from the front back to Japan and its hospitals. Here for more than a year they tied up the wounds and ministered to the wants of the little brown men. Here they won the highest approval that that efficient Government could bestow upon them. Here they won the hearts of many of the soldiers of the flower kingdom who owe their lives to them and do consequent homage.

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

More Men and Women have gotten positive results from the use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE than from all other hair remedies combined.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE is the ORIGINAL remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair, and permits a natural hair development by destroying the tiny vegetable growth (a germ or microbe that causes hair destruction).

Nature constantly struggles to supply life and vigour to the hair, but the dandruff germ saps this vitality, and strangles the life out of the hair.

## START RIGHT BY DESTROYING THE CAUSE

OF HAIR LOSS WITH NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS SOMETIMES FOLLOW ITS CONTINUED USE.

## IT BENEFITS A LADY SCALP SPECIALIST.

2807, Archer Ave, Chicago, Ill.

"I am sending you my photograph to show what Newbro's Herpicide has done for me. Since I first tried Herpicide upon my hair, I have used it exclusively in giving scalp treatments to others, and I would not think of trying to get along without it."

(Signed) Mrs. ANNA CONNER.

## INDISPENSABLE FOLLOWING SEVERE ILLNESS.

1717, Tremont St., Denver, Colo.

"I was convalescent from a critical illness of pneumonia, and my hair was left in a deplorable condition, falling out and breaking off, dry, harsh, and brittle. The scalp lacked nutrition and seemed dead. I used Herpicide according to direction with most beneficial results, and attribute the restoration of my hair entirely to your Herpicide. I can conscientiously endorse it for doing all you claim, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it."

(Signed) Mrs. M. MEGRUE.

For regular toilet use, Newbro's Herpicide easily occupies first place. It is sold in practically every civilized country on the globe, and a single trial will show why discriminating ones prefer it. Contains no sticky substance. It will not stain or dye the hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

AT DRUG STORES—SEND 10C. IN STAMPS TO THE HERPICIDE CO., DEPT. N., DETROIT, MICHIGAN, FOR A SAMPLE.

BE SURE YOU GET HERPICIDE.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY AT  
A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
SPECIAL AGENTS.



Mrs. ANNA CONNER.



## TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL certifying GENUINITY.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR &amp; Co., HONGKONG.



## THE SCOURGE OF THE TROPICS.

## HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Statue should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from the Tropics."

In those striking words, a short time ago, a distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in the Tropics is only too well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate.

Great as are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time as it necessarily elapses before Malaria can be banished from the land that it is destined to afflict untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its pernicious after effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the Hemoglobin or active substance of the red blood corpuscles, destroying it and then until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anemia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Cachexia, an impairment of the vitality of the tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, digestive, respiratory, and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental, and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and over increasing weakness.

Happily, all those depressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is a potent remedy for them as quinine is in combating the rigors produced by the early attacks of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk protein, the great blood-building element of milk. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. As its remarkable power in Malaria tribute has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of the Tropics.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces of India says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Bacteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstructing the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundreds which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anemia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only 5,800,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 48 per cent. of hemoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the hemoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and developed so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without any difficulty.

Sanatogen has as great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary lassitude and lack of tone incidental to life in the Tropics it is unsurpassed.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Durban states he "has derived great benefit from Sanatogen," which he further characterises as "really a good thing."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, and found it a great strengthener."

As a revitalising, energising and reconstructive preparation, Sanatogen's merits have been attested by nine physicians to nine European sovereigns as well as by over twelve thousand other doctors, some of them the most distinguished in the world.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, its Causes and Cure," has been written by a physician with a great experience of the Tropics. That its teaching may be brought to the help of all, and that something may thereby be done to stay the ravages of a disease which last year claimed a million more sufferers than the average, a copy will be sent to all addressing Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sanatogen may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

[126-5]

## DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

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## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

## COLOURED MOVING PICTURES.

Probably the most successful coloured photographs are obtained by taking three simultaneous pictures under different light-filter plates of the three primary colours, and then using three lanterns to project upon a screen the partial pictures from the blue, red and green filters, so that all will fall on one spot. The partial pictures combine to give a complete picture in natural colours. For a dozen years or more Wm. Friese-Green, an English photographer, has been perfecting a cinematograph using the "three-colour process," and has found that for coloured moving pictures actual superposition is not necessary, the exposures being made in rapidly succeeding alternations of red, green and blue filters. An endless band of transparent celluloid, with the alternating ones of colour repeated throughout its length, serves for the filter. In practice, to avoid too rapid movement of the band, two machines are used for exposure and two for focussing the images on a screen, a shutter rapidly closing the lens of each machine in turn. The two bands are arranged so that the colours are exposed in correct order, while the two projection lanterns are accurately focussed upon the same spot. This system, though simple in theory, involves great mechanical details, but has been so worked out that coloured moving pictures are a success.

## CLOTH WITHOUT WEAVING.

Successful artificial fabrics made from cellulose without weaving are anticipated by a German authority. Various processes have been patented in two classes. In one class, the cellulose paste is divided mechanically into filaments, which are assembled in an interlacing network of various types; but in the second class the cellulose solution is given a kind of fibrous crystallisation by chemical action, the fibres being laid in all directions in a kind of felt instead of in geometrical patterns. The second class is thought to be the more promising.

## SUCTION SUPPORTS FOR LIGHT OBJECTS.

Brackets supported by rubber suction cups may be attached to a window pane or other smooth surface, and are so well made as to hold up a shaving mirror for weeks.

## BUTTERFLY HEARING.

A sense organ hitherto overlooked in creatures so well known as the Noctuidae, a family of butterflies or moths, is the surprising recent discovery of German naturalists. The regular flight of the butterflies while persons approaching were still at a considerable distance away led them to suppose that they must have some organ for perceiving sound, and he concluded two pit-like depressions at the first posterior segment of the body might be organs of hearing. An investigation by Dr. Deegener seems to confirm this theory. At the line of separation of the body and the abdomen, near the points of attachment of the rear wings a deep channel toward the surface is surrounded by a number of humps, and the ridge nearest the back has true sensory cells and sensory hairs. Though in a rather unusual location, the sensory ridge seems to have the character of a real sense organ.

## TELEPHONE TENDING THE CLOCK.

Making the telephone set and wind the clock is a novel idea lately patented by W. W. Dean. The limb of the telephone line that, when out of use, is connected to ground at the central office, is in the new system connected to the subscriber's book lever, and reaches ground through a slower contact and the coil that winds and sets the clock. The ground to ground circuit has no result. When the clock is to be set and wound, a master clock at the proper instant closes a circuit, momentarily switching current from a battery at the central office to ground through the winding and setting coil. The clock is then set on by the coil.

## THE SAMOAN INFERNO.

The volcano of Mt. Maunaloa, in Savaii, one of the German Samoa Islands, was formed by an explosive eruption in 1905. Describing it to the London Geological Society, Dr. T. Anderson states that the discharge of fluid basic lava has run by a devious course of about ten miles to the sea, depositing fields of both slaggy and cinder lava, filling a valley to a depth of 400 feet and covering the most fertile land. Like Kilauea, the crater contains a lake of incandescent lava. This is so fluid that it beats in waves on the walls, rises in fountains of liquid basalt, and tumbles in a cataract into a subterranean channel, by which it reaches the sea, causing explosions, with showers of mud and hot fragments, and the emission of clouds of steam.

## A TWISTING WIRE TELEGRAPH RECEIVER.

The torsional or twisting vibration of a fine iron wire under the action of magnetic lines of force having a spiral direction is the basis of the novel wireless telegraph detector of Prof. Rossi, of Turin. The wire is stretched very near two permanent magnets with like poles adjacent. It is also placed in the centre of a coil in which a helical flux is set up, and on rapidly alternating the current through the coil, the wire twists back and forth, or has a reciprocal rotary motion. A mirror at the centre of the wire reflects a beam of light upon a screen. Vibration stretches the reflection out into a line, and with an antenna connected, the oscillatory currents set up therein cause variations in the vibrations of the wire and consequently in the length of the reflected line. As the wire has a natural period of torsional vibration, transmitting instruments may be so adjusted as to produce a maximum effect on the receiving screen.

## BANANA RUBBER.

A cloudy emulsion pressed from the green fruit of the Martini banana has been found to contain 10 per cent. of rubber, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the dry weight of the expressed juice. Analysis showed that the green bananas contain as much as 20 per cent. of rubber, while the dried skins yielded

7 per cent. of rubber, and 7 per cent. of wax, resin and chlorophyll. Some varieties are reported to be even richer in rubber than the Martini banana. Extraction seems to offer no special difficulties, and it is predicted that rubber from banana skins may become a commercial success in the near future.

## A TELEPHONE RECORDER.

The telephone recorder is the idea of three Danish engineers, and its purpose is to leave a recorded message for any subscriber called when away or otherwise prevented from responding to the call. The transmitting apparatus includes a keyboard like that of the ordinary typewriter. The receiving apparatus prints the message on a tape in ordinary characters, and single communications or a series of them can be sent at any time, to await prompt attention on the subscriber's return.

## A JAPANESE ARTIST IN LONDON.

Mr. Markino is an artist who has won recognition in his drawings of western cities as reflected in an eastern mirror, after a hard and long fight with poverty. Long practice, training, and conscious effort are always necessary for a painter's success: for an author their absence may sometimes prove his chief merit. He may succeed, not despite, but in consequence of, his lack of literary intention. Mr. Markino's book is literature by virtue of its artlessness. He plots the faded literary appetite with a new dish, but one of the simplest ingredients. There is nothing in it but the tale of his desperate struggle with starvation in London lodgings—when sometimes he "tried not to move quickly, as that made one still more hungry," or could only still his tears by reading Confucius—and of the success which at last crowned his perseverance. It is all true; but take it as fiction, and it will be found more interesting than most of the novels of the day. His style, with its little vagaries of grammar—a welcome novelty in the way of foreigners' English—exactly fits the matter. It gives quite a poetic touch even to his commonest dealings with a long series of landladies. He meets a friend who persuades him to change his lodgings and join forces:—

"I came back to my place in Miller-street and told the landlady I was going to remove on the same day. She was so astonished, and explained me it was the English custom to give one week's notice. Here I learnt another lesson of English life. I felt myself a savage, and was ashamed so much."

But I could not content myself for a long week to wait so I gave a full week's payment to her and said, "All the same, I shall go." She would not accept that. She said, "Give me only half of that, as you did not know our custom;" and she told me with moist eyes that she would miss me very much. In fact, I had quite comfortable life there. She had taken care of me very kindly. It was my pleasure every night when I came back from the school to see my window lit up with the firelight inside, and to find a hot bottle in my bed. I was quite sad when I shook her hand for good-bye."

Mr. Markino's story goes far to persuade one that the London house landladies of England are the salt of the country. "Those pathetic sweet English women in those lodgings. Without their noble conduct I could not enjoy my life to-day." He was not so well treated in a distant country in the western world, and indeed was amazed at his first walk in Hyde Park:—

"I so timidly walked inside the rail. Nobody shouted me. Then I went near the crowds of people with still more fear. Being quite ignorant of the English civilization I anticipated some pebbles and stones every minute. I waited calmly with beating heart, but nothing happened to me at all. 'Hallo, hallo, what's matter?' I said in my heart. 'Perhaps they don't know that I am a Japanese.' I took off my hat on purpose to show my black hair."

But the crowd was not to be drawn; they refused to notice him; and one man who accidentally pushed him touched his hat and apologized. Then he realized that he could enjoy his liberty quite freely, particularly when a friendly skeptic asked him, "I don't see, sir, I don't see, that ain't fair, sir! How sweet this word was to me! I carried this word 'That ain't fair' in my head, and slept with it all night so comfortably."

But it is wholesome to have a criticism which we are rather fond of aiming elsewhere turned back on ourselves. Mr. Markino loves his English friends; "but no sooner than I have to do any business with them, I ever so often have been disappointed with them." "The end of Japan is lower than the end of England is business." Yet he goes that both may be right if properly directed, and even suggests that honourable business is the cause of England's power. Mr. Markino's candour may help us in the search for the golden key which some day, we hope, will unlock the door between the Eastern and the Western mind. He is sincere in his faith in a "noble humanity" which might be injured if he bargained over a few shillings; and he gives us, pathetically, the same gift as explaining the Japanese view of suicide.

We each individual have each our own bodies, but our conscience is only one conscience, common to all of us. Therefore it is most selfish to kill the sacred conscience, which is common to others, for the sake to save our own life.

Perhaps it is their failure to grasp the spirit of Japan as well as Mr. Markino has grasped the spirit of Britain which makes him disappointed with many British admirers of his country. "May I call these peoples curio-lovers? They love Japan because anything Japanese is strange to their eyes. I am much afraid these peoples shall get tired of Japan sooner or later." At any rate, he was wholeheartedly in love with the British; and so his friend Yama Noguchi, whose delightful poems were reviewed on Feb. 10. Yama stayed but four months in London, but "he fell into love with the English peoples," and when Markino saw him off at Paddington "his eyes were much indignant with tears." London even its fog—as the effective drawings in this book are enough to show—has fascinated Mr. Markino. But he loves "humans more than even the mist," and we find this native and delightful chronicle we welcome his decision "to pass my life among the true Britons and find out more Art in them."

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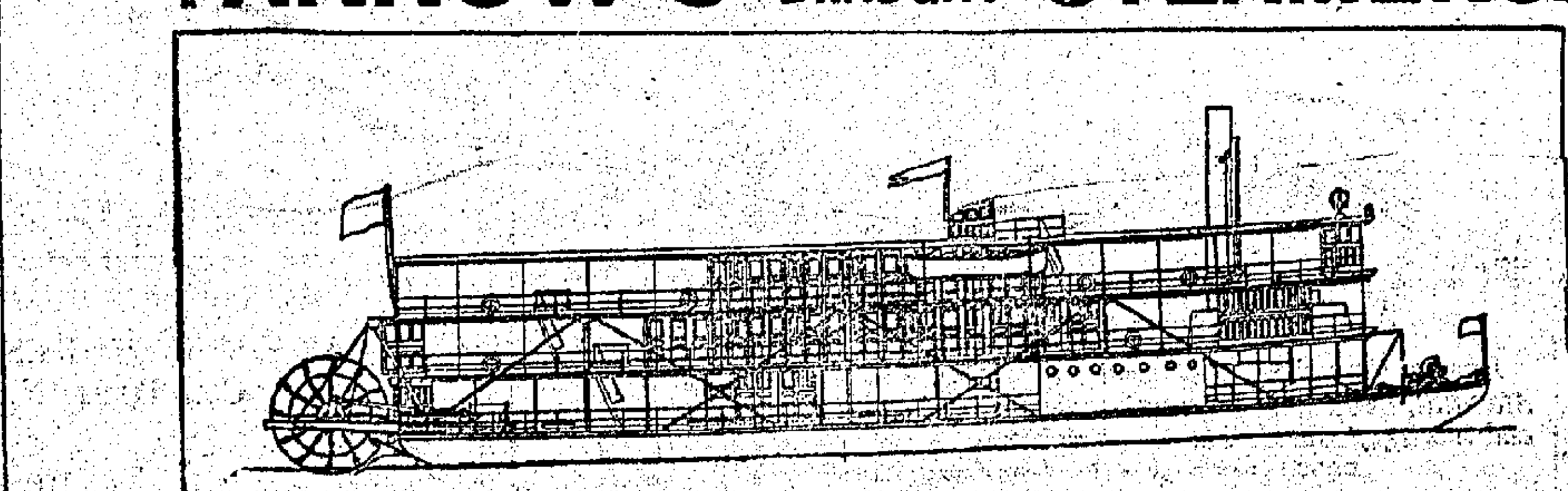
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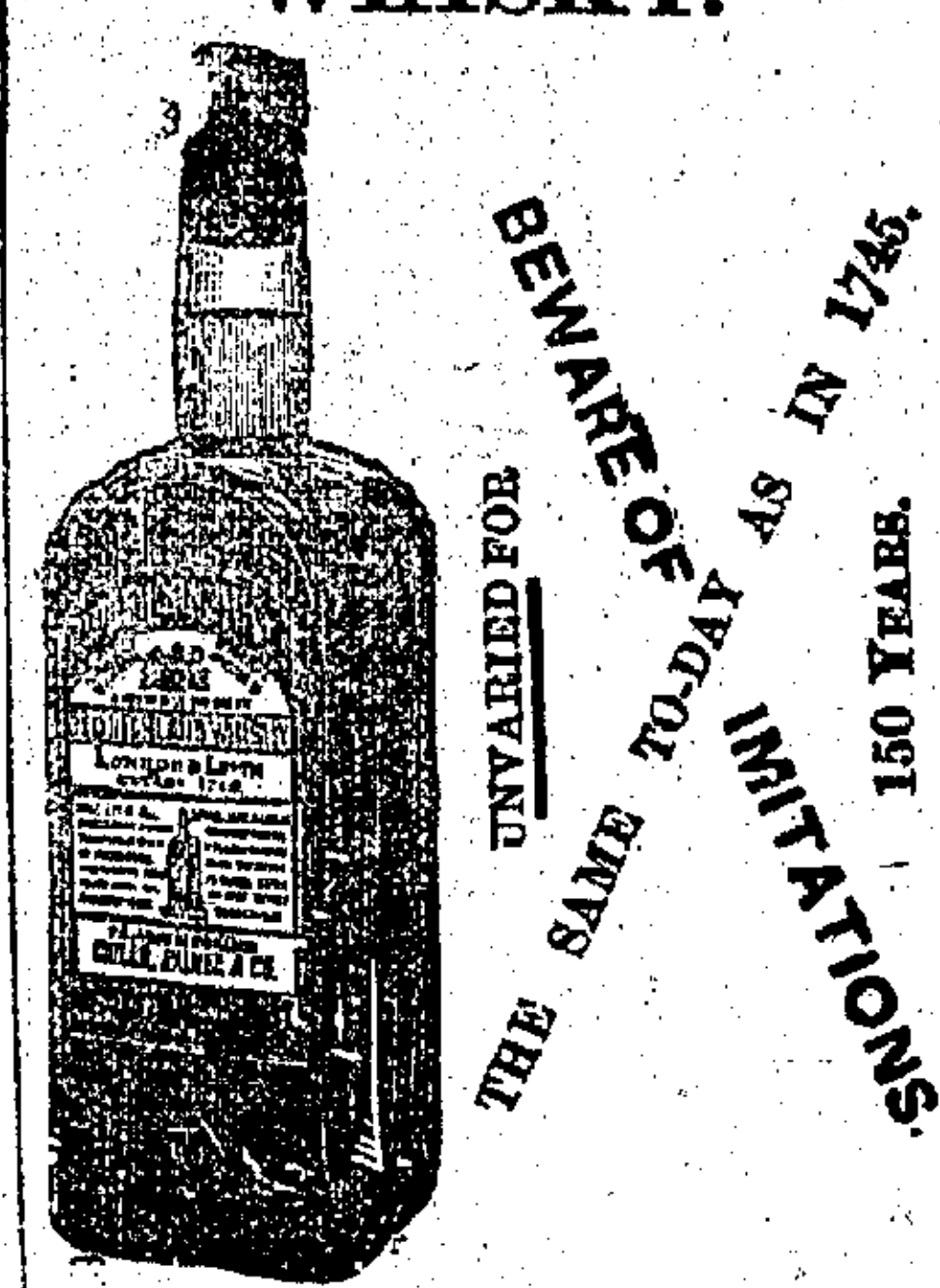
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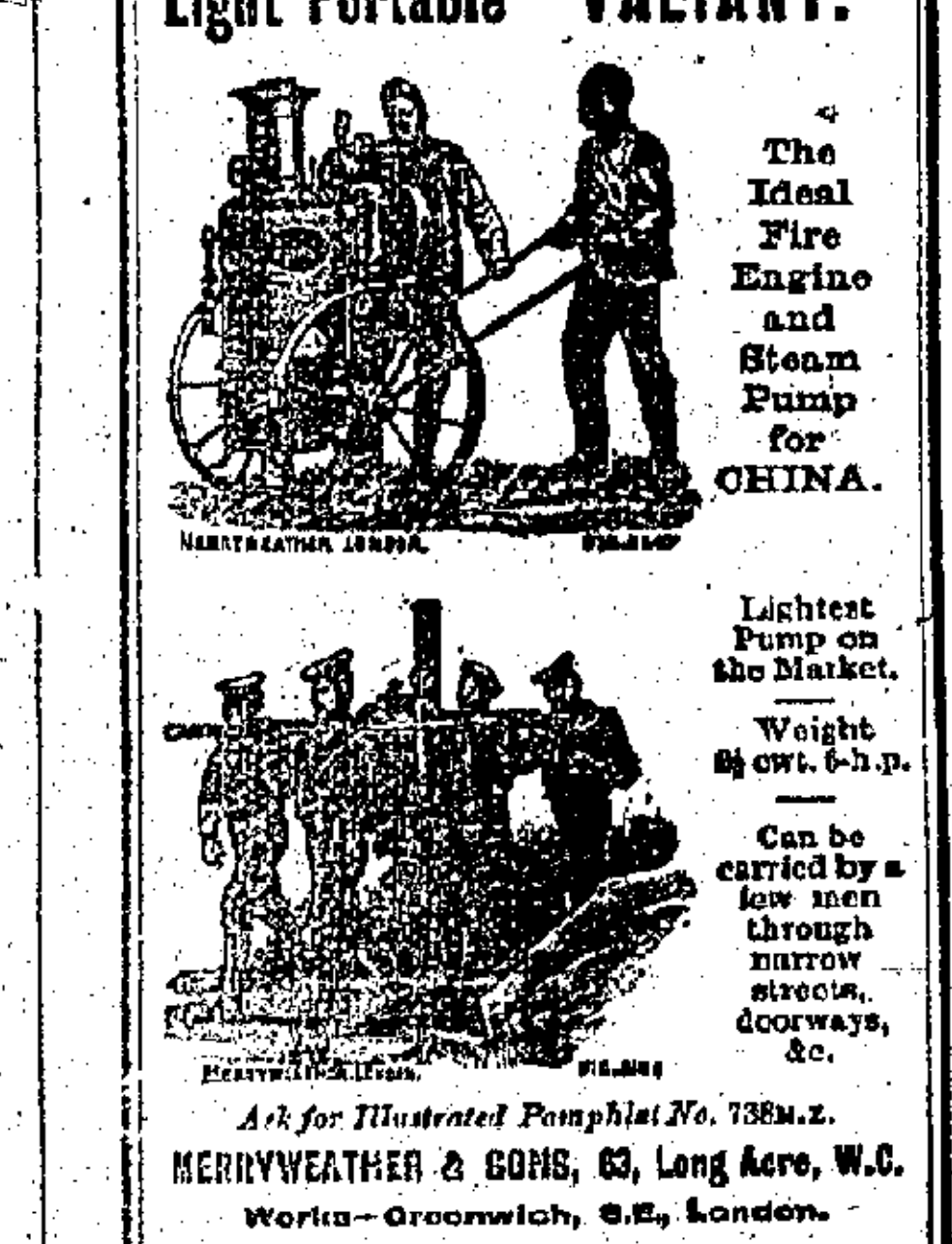
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## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

## RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 9.

Date of formation	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Value	Paid up to	Shares Unissued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	3.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Ayer Panas Rubber Estate Co.	12.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Alagar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	6/6	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	11.25	80% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Balgownie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	21.00	100% for '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Batang Maleka	5/6	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Batu Caras Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	18.10	50% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.10	2 1/2% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2.10	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	7.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	20.00	60% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Bukit Timah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	22.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Castledale (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.10	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Chuan Kat Serdang Estate, Ltd.	17.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	7/7	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Cleary Rubber Estate	2.15	25% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est.	2.15	25% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Dumansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.00	50% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Edinburgh	7.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Federated Selangor	nominal	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Goleendy Malay	6.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Glenside Plantations, Ltd.	2.75	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Hevea Rubber Planting Co., (f.p.)	22.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Henrietta Rubber Estate	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Highlands & Lowlands Para R. Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	7.10	15% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	35.00	25% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & C. Percha Co., Ltd.	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Kamuning Perak	nominal	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	12.00	30% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Kombi Rubber Estates Ltd.	22.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Labu (F. M. S.) Rubber Co., Ltd.	9.10	25% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Lanadron Rubber Estates, Ltd.	8.00	10% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Ledbury Rubber Estates, Ltd.	6.00	10% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Linggi Plantations, Ltd. (Ordinary)	3.50	165% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	London Asiatic R. & P. Co., Ltd.	8.10	7% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Lumut Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.10	3% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Malacca Rubber Plantations 7 1/2 per cent. Pref.	16.00	10% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Merlimau Rubber Estate, Ltd.	8/8	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Patang Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	3.15	125% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Pajam, Limited	18.80	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Pantai, Limited	2.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Pegoh, Limited	4.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Perak Plantations	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Rambia Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	1.10	12 1/2% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Sagga Rubber Company, Ltd.	17.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.	38.00	150% for '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Sengong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.15	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Seinfeld Rubber Co., Ltd.	8.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Singapore Rubber Co.	4.50	25% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Singapore & Johore Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	16.50	20% in '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Shelford Rubber Estate, Ltd. 5 per cent.	4.10	7 1/2% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	St. Helena Rubber Co., Ltd.	35.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Selangor Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.12	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Sendayan Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.15	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Straits Settlements (Bertram) P. Co., Ltd.	10.00	7 1/2% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Sungei Kapor Rubber Co., Ltd.	11.50	27 1/2% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Sungei Choh	5.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Tobran (Johore) Rubber Co.	5.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Teluk Anson Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	United Singapore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	United Serdang (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	7.10	5% for '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	United Sumatra Rubber	11/8	10% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	Valambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.15	25% in '09

## MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

## BRITISH.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 5,000 h.p., Com. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.	1.12.00	
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Shanghai.	21.00	100% for '10
Adina, admiral's flag, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.	5/6	
Bedford, 1st class cruiser, Capt. E. S. Fitzhugh, Waihaiwei.	18.10	50% for '09
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.	5.10	2 1/2% in '09
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Hongkong.	2.10	
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. L. P. Hest, Shanghai.	7.00	
Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, 500 h.p., Master W. Smith, Hongkong.	20.00	60% for '09
Clithero, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. O. T. Borrett, Shanghai.	5.10	
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.	14.00	
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Waihaiwei.	2.15	25% in '09
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 275 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. D. Guy, V.C., Shanghai.	17.00	20% in '09
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 275 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Shanghai.	4.00	
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote, Shanghai.	7.10	15% in '09
Kent, 1st class cruiser, 9,900 tons, 14 guns, 12,000 h.p., Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, Waihaiwei.	35.00	25% in '09
Kinsha, river gunboat, 615 tons, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.	10.00	
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Capt. F. C. Learmonth, Kadal, B. N. Borneo.	nominal	
Minotaur, 1st class cruiser, 14,600 tons, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Woonsoong.	12.00	30% in '09
Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O., Waihaiwei.	22.00	
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.	3.10	165% in '09
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.	8.10	7% for '09
Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Comdr. E. Stevenson, Shanghai.	2.10	3% for '09
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. White, Hongkong.	16.00	10% for '09
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. B. Southby, Hongkong.	8.00	
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.	7.00	
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Gunner W. Barlow, N.N. Hongkong.	1.10	12 1/2% for '09
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Rear-Admiral Lyon, Hongkong.	1.12.00	
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. G. Good, Yangtze.	1.15	
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Phillips, Hamilton, Yangtze.	8.00	
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd, Thomas, Waihaiwei.	7.50	
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.	4.00	
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.	10.00	
Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.	11.50	7 1/2% in '09
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Brooke, Yangtze.	4.50	
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. E. A. Mulock, Yangtze.	5.00	

Achilles, armoured gunboat, 1,830 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.	1.12.00	
Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,320 tons, 22 guns, 5,100 h.p., Commander Tournier, Hongkong.	21.00	
Alouette, gunboat, 508 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p., Commander Badin, Saigon.	1.15	
Argus, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Audouard, Saigon.	1.15	
Baionnette, gunboat.	1.15	
Cimeter, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.	1.15	
Cornet, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.	1.15	
Dédaïde, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. de Lincel, Shanghai.	1.15	
Duple, armoured cruiser, 7,578 tons, 26 guns, 17,000 h.p., Saigon.	1.15	
D'Almeida, armoured cruiser, 7,578 tons, 26 guns, 17,000 h.p., Saigon.	1.15	
Estor, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.	1.15	
Esturgeon, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Saigon.	1.15	
Fronda, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,500 h.p., Saigon.	1.15	
Henri Rivière, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns, 152 h.p., Haiphong.	1.15	
Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Maris, Saigon.	1.15	
Montcalm, armoured cruiser, (flagship) 9,670 tons, 26 guns, 19,000 h.p., Rear Admiral de la Croix de Castries (Commander-in-Chief).	1.15	
Manche, surveying-ship, 1,625 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Touche, Saigon.	1.15	
Mouquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Commander de la Roche Kerandron, Saigon.	1.15	
Oly, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. de Maingault, Upper Yangtze.	1.15	
Peibo, river gunboat, 130 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p., Lieut. Pouch, Tongki.	1.15	
Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Monnier, Saigon.	1.15	
Pistole, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p., Commander Morlen, Hongkong.	1.15	
Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morlen, Saigon.	1.15	
Redoutable, battleship (reserve), 9,330 tons, 26 guns, 22,000 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.	1.15	
Styx, armoured gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns, 1,600 h.p., Lieut. Soria, Saigon.	1.15	
Takou, destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p., In Reserve, Saigon.	1.15	
Vauban, torpedo-depot, Commander Morlen, Hongkong.	1.15	
Vigilante, river gunboat, 130 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p., Lieut. Dumoulin, Sikiang.	1.15	

Scharnhorst, armoured cruiser (flagship), 11,420 tons, 62 guns, 26,000 h.p., Captain Zor Elez, Mass.	21.00	
Taka, destroyer, 280 tons, 4 guns, and 2 torpedo tubes, 6,000 h.p., Kommandant Kolbe (Hans) Bertram.	21.00	
Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain v. Koss.	21.00	
Tingtau, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Ross.	21.00	
Vatourian, gunboat, — tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Toussaint.	21.00	

Calabria, protected cruiser, 2,428 tons, 26 guns, 4,000 h.p., Capitano Maris Cassanova di Jerseroch.	21.00	
Poglia, protected cruiser, 2,428 tons, 26 guns, 4,000 h.p., Capitano Gascini Vicoconti Mar-chesse Lorusso.	21.00	

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魚	Kai Kung Yu—Mackerel...	16
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魚	Fa Po Yu—Pike...	16
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魚	Pi Yu—Ray...	16
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平山	Tin Tsun Ping Ko—Apples, Cfoo...	80
平山	Hoi Tong—Apples, small, Cfoo...	80
平山	Fan Chai—Apples, Custard, Macao...	80
平山	Yat Pun Ping Ko—Apples, Japanese...	80
平山	Shang Sheng Heng Tau—Bananas, fragrant, Canton...	80
平山	Shang Heng Tau—Bananas, brides, Macao...	80
平山	Ying Ts'—Carambol...	80
平山	Fung Lut—Chestnuts, Chinese...	80
平山	Ye Ts'—Cocoanuts...	80
平山	P'ao Tai—Grapes, 1st q. lb...	80
平山	K'ung Ts'—Grapes, Chinese...	80
平山	P'ao Tai—Lingmou—Lemon...	80
平山	American...	80
平山	Lai Chi—Liches, Fresh...	80
平山	2nd...	80
平山	3rd...	80
平山	Lai Chi—Liches, Small...	80
平山	Ning Mong—Lemons, Saigon...	80
平山	Ling Mong—Mango, Manila...	80
平山	Shan Chu—Mango, Saigon...	80
平山	per 100...	80
平山	Yong Sai Kw'—Water Melon, American...	80
平山	Sai Kw'—Water Melons China...	80
平山	Heng Kw'—Musk Melon...	80
平山	Paulsen Fruit...	80
平山	Papaw 1st...	80
平山	2nd...	80
平山	Pak Lam—Olives...	80
平山	Kw'ang—Oranges, Sweet...	80
平山	Chai Chan Chang—Oranges...	80
平山	O Mun—Ch'uan—Oranges, Macao...	80
平山	Cuu Sa Kat—Small...	80
平山	Tin Kat—Mandarin...	80
平山	Fa Shang—Peanuts...	80
平山	Shanghai Li—Pears American...	80
平山	Shanghai—Pears Shanghai...	80
平山	Sing Lee—Pears, Cooking...	80
平山	Bin Tai—Pears, Cooking...	80
平山	Yung Ts'—Persimmons large...	80
平山	Pun Ti Po—Pine-apple...	80
平山	Pineapple Cooking only...	80
平山	2nd...	80
平山	Tai Ts'—Plantains...	80
平山	Chuk Yu—Pine-apple...	80
平山	Luk Lo Luk Yu—Pump...	80
平山	Shan Ho To—Walnuts, Fresh...	80
平山	Hop To—Walnuts, Green...	80
平山	Shanghai Lo Kwat...	80
平山	Waxnuts, &c...	80
平山	Shanghai Yu Chai Chuk—Artichokes, Shanghai...	80
平山	Long So To'i—Asparagus...	80
平山	Aku shum—Bamboo Shoots...	80
平山	Nga Tsui—Beans, Sprouts...	80
平山	Long Hok—Long...	80
平山	Pin Ts'—Broad...	80
平山	Chai choh, Shanghai...	80
平山	Mooon Boi—Cauliflower...	80
平山	Maoc (Fung)... 14	80
平山	Hung Tau... 2	80
平山	Kuan Ts'... 8	80
平山	Tsing Ko... 4	80
平山	Pak Ts'oi... 4	80
平山	Pak Ts'oi—Cabbage... 12	80
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平山	Ye Ts'oi Fa—Large Size...	80
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平山	Yung Lung Ts'oi—Celery, Eng...	80
平山	Fu Kw'—Bitter Squash...	80
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平山	Tsing Kw'—Chilies, Red...	80
平山	K'k Li Ts'oi—Cucumbers...	80
平山	English...	80
平山	Shuen Tau—Garlic...	80
平山	Lo Kung—Ginger, old...	80
平山	Tai Kung—Ginger, young...	80
平山	Kai Lai—Iron Peel...	80
平山	Kai Lai—Hot Pepper, Shanghai...	80
平山	Suk Mai—Sweet Corn...	80
平山	Yung shang Ts'oi—Lettuce...	80
平山	Mush Malan...	80
平山	Mush To Ku—Mushrooms...	80
平山	fresh...	80
平山	Yung Ts'ang Tau—Onions...	80
平山	Shang Ts'ang—Onions, Bombay...	80
平山	Yat Pun Ts'ang Tau—Onions, Japanese...	80
平山	Shanghai Ts'ang Tau—Onions, Shanghai...	80
平山	Ma Ka—Okros...	80
平山	Kung Ts'ui—Carley, Eng...	80
平山	Poochoo Shu—Potatoes...	80
平山	Poochoo...	80
平山	Shanghai Ts'oi—Potato...	80
平山	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Japanese...	80
平山	Shanghai Ts'oi—Potatoes, Macao...	80
平山	Fa Ke Shu Tsai—Potatoes, American...	80
平山	Fan Shu—Potatoes, Sweet...	80
平山	Tung Kw'—Pumpkin...	80
平山	Hung Lo—Pumpkin...	80
平山	Hung Lo—Pumpkin...	80
平山	Kon Ts'ang Tau—Shallots...	80
平山	Yin Ts'oi—Spinach...	80
平山	Fa Tan—Parsnips...	80
平山	Fa Ke—Turnip, Chinese...	80
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平山	Fa Ke—Turnip, English	



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### AUSTRALIA'S EMPTY NORTH.

A LAND YET TO BE PEOPLED.

The Northern Territory of Australia, the one quite empty tract left in the world, will soon, in the natural course of events, pass from the control of the State of South Australia to the Commonwealth Government, and the transfer will probably be followed by an earnest effort to people the Territory. As it is, empty and undeveloped, it has been for some time a source of grave anxiety to Imperial statesmen. The British Government within the past few years has endeavored to impress upon Australian rulers the necessity for some prompt effort to effectively occupy an area which—in effect, a No-man's Land—invited reproach in time of peace, invasion in time of war.

Why the Northern Territory is empty it is difficult quite to understand without knowledge of the political conditions which have paralyzed its development. The soil of the Territory is rich and fertile, and the climate is healthy. The rainfall is above the average, and the rivers more considerable and more numerous than in other parts of the continent. There is a singular absence of tropical diseases, malaria being almost unknown, and the climate proving healthy to the few Europeans now resident in the Territory. The mineral wealth, according to trustworthy accounts, is great. It is necessary to seek a political cause for the emptiness of this area of 355,116,800 acres. When the continent of Australia split up into States none wanted the Northern Territory, which was accepted, seemingly, as justifying the early Dutch map description of "a land of devils." Queensland was offered the area and politely refused it; New South Wales was just as coy. Finally South Australia took up the burden and accepted the Territory under lease from the Home Government. South Australia is contiguous to the Northern Territory. But that geographical proximity is so much interfered with by natural conditions that in point of possibility of communication South Australia is actually the most remote of all the States from the Territory. Sea communication with West Australia, Queensland, and even New South Wales and Victoria, is much shorter. Land communication with Queensland and New South Wales is facilitated by belts of good, well-watered country running from the Territory into those States, and now taken advantage of for "overland" cattle. But between South Australia and the Northern Territory stretches the Great Australian Desert, not at all the formidable Sahara it was once pictured, but still the driest and most sterile part of the continent. "Overland" cattle by that route has never yet been found possible. The bridging of the gap by a railway was the only means of bringing South Australia and its dependency into close relations. At the outset South Australia very boldly attacked this task. A telegraph line was run from north to south, connecting Port Darwin with Adelaide, and this line is to-day used for the transmission of cables between England and Australia via the Eastern route. Then the construction of a transcontinental railway was begun from the two terminal points. From Adelaide the line, helped by local settlement, got as far as Oodnadatta (688 miles). From Port Darwin it went south 145 miles to Pine Creek and then stopped. The gap was still tremendous, and it was soon apparent that the line would never be bridged by South Australia. That State found the task of developing the Territory too great a burden for its finances. The administration of the area was always a deficit in itself; there was always a deficit in the Territory's Budget. The railway lines, so far as they had gone, did not pay even working expenses.

But with the Commonwealth Government in control of the Territory systematic and thorough development is possible. It is timely now to discuss the prospects of that development. Here is a great new country under the British flag to be thrown open for settlement. There is no land problem as yet, for practically all the land belongs to the Crown. There need be no trouble over native claims to the land, for one reservation, embracing a mere fraction of this great tract, will amply suffice for their wants. What are the resources and possibilities of this Territory?

On this point Mr. D. M. Sayers, of Adelaide, who has an intimate acquaintance with the Northern Territory, and who is now in London, spoke with enthusiasm to *Morning Post* representative. To its mineral value he was particularly emphatic, speaking of the proved existence of gold, silver, copper, tin, wolfram, mica, and precious stones. The most recently discovered goldfield at Tennant's Creek, richly, but it was not a "poor man's field" on account of difficulties of access and of water supply. With these difficulties solved it promised to rival the West Australian fields.

Regarding pastoral value Mr. Sayers gave his opinion. The Northern Territory is one of the finest in the world for horse and cattle breeding. Northern Territory horses had proved beyond doubt the possession of great stamina. There were thousands of square miles in the central part of the Territory which were in every respect suitable for the formation of bone and good constitution in horses. The proximity to the Asiatic market via Port Darwin further helped to mark out the country as particularly suitable for horse-breeding. Regarding cattle, the disease of pleurocydia, not only, and animals fed on the native grasses were healthy and of great bulk. From one station alone in the year 1908 to 1909 the owners sent over £30,000 in value of cattle and horses. Sheep thrive well off the coast, and their wool was very fine.

Other resources of the Northern Territory, Mr. Sayers pointed out, were the swarms of turtles on the beaches and the contiguous islands, and the heads of buffalo which range over the lowlands. At present these were slaughtered for the value of their hides and horns, and no use made of the meat. With cool storage depots or curing factories the meat could be profitably utilized.

Mr. Sayers speaks with some authority as one who knows the Northern Territory well, and is versed in judging the prospects of mining and pastoral ventures. What he says, too, coincides with the conclusions of many other observers. There is no doubt at all that a great opening awaits British capital and British labor in the Northern Territory. But what is still lacking are yet a definite settlement of the political difficulties which have for so long stood in the way of the development of this great tract. When the Australian Commonwealth Government and the South Australian Government can manage to come to some agreement—it should not be a difficult task—as to the transfer of the Territory and its systematic opening up, there is no doubt at all that a great tide of emigration will flow that way; no doubt too, that British capital will be ready to travel in the same direction if reasonable conditions are offered.

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### MONTHS OF MALARIA AND AGUE REDUCED THIS RAILWAY MAN IN INDIA TO A NEARLY MENDACIOUS WRECK.

COMPLETE AND PERMANENT CURE FOLLOWED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.  
Before the introduction of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the usual medicine given for Malaria was Quinine, a drug which is only a sedative, or temporary remedy, and which has the disadvantage that its constant use produces deafness and other ill-effects. Now all this is changed. It is realized that Malaria is caused by the presence of a poison in the blood, and the experience of thousands of sufferers like Mr. G. E. Vowles, a railway man employed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the most perfect tonic blood medicine in the world—permanently cure it.

"Some time ago," said Mr. Vowles, when interviewed at his home, "Dunstable," Chislehurst Road, Bury, "I had several serious attacks of Malaria Fever, and these made me so frightfully weak. Sometimes when I was on my engine my head would start to go round and round, until I felt that my legs could hold me up no longer and that I must fall. I took to my work for about a month after the Fever first gripped me, but then I became so frightfully weak and had such frequent attacks of Malaria Fever, and these made me so frightfully weak. Sometimes when I was on my engine my head would start to go round and round, until I felt that my legs could hold me up no longer and that I must fall. I took to my work for about a month after the Fever first gripped me, but then I became so frightfully weak and had such frequent attacks of Malaria Fever, and these made me so frightfully weak. 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Sometimes when I was on my engine my head would start to go round and round, until I felt that my legs could



TO-DAY.  
11 A.M.—Auction of Drapery, &c., at Messrs. Hughes & Hoang.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

CHIPPING, British str., 17th June—Canton.  
FRI, Norwegian str., 17th June—Canton.  
HALDIS, Norwegian str., 16th, G. Salberg.  
17th June—Bangkok 7th June, Rice—  
Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.  
HANGSANG, British str., 15th, E. Wilde, 16th  
June—Shanghai via Swatow 15th June.  
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HONGKOW, British str., 12th, E. Forsyth, 16th  
June—Tientsin via Chefoo 9th June.  
General—Butterfield & Swire.  
IDOMENEUS, British str., 4,250, R. A. Tillotson,  
17th June—Yokohama via ports 31st May.  
General and Tea—Butterfield & Swire.  
PRELIA, Austrian str., 3,772, P. Giurgovich,  
17th June—Singapore 11th June, General—  
Sander, Wierler & Co.  
PONGTONG, German str., 998, B. Petersen, 16th  
June—Bangkok 10th June, Rice and Tim-  
ber—Butterfield & Swire.  
PRINZ SIGISMUND, German str., 1,344, D.  
Lenz, 16th June—Yokohama and Kobe  
10th June, General—Melchers & Co.  
RAJAHU, German str., 1,189, H. Brena, 16th  
June—Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Wood  
—Melchers & Co.  
SAMSEN, German str., 998, B. Petersen, 16th  
June—Swatow 10th June, Rice—Nord-  
deutscher Lloyd.  
SPIT, Norwegian str., 871, H. E. Solum, 16th  
June—Suva 12th June, Rice—Aagaard,  
Thoresen & Co.  
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge,  
17th June—Manila 14th June, General—  
Butterfield & Swire.  
VERMIA, British str., 2,333, H. E. Purdon,  
17th June—Mojil 13th June, Coal—Order.

## CLEARANCES.

## AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

17th June.  
Asia, British str., for San Francisco.  
Chipping, British str., for Swatow.  
FRI, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.  
HANGSANG, British str., for Canton.  
HONGKOW, British str., for Canton.  
IDOMENEUS, British str., for Singapore.  
PRELIA, German str., for Haiphong.  
PRINZ SIGISMUND, German str., for Australia.  
Sander, Wierler & Co., for Vancouver.  
TAMU, British str., for Swatow.  
Victoria, Swedish str., for Haiphong.  
Zafro, British str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

AFRICAN PRINCE, British str., for Cebu.  
CHIPPING, British str., for Canton.  
CHIPPING, Chinese str., for Canton.  
HANGSANG, British str., for Swatow.  
KATONG, British str., for Iloilo.  
KONLON, German str., for Shanghai.  
MANHUI MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.  
MEFOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
TILATAP, Dutch str., for Yokohama.  
TOSURUBAN MARU, Japanese str., for Milke.  
WOBANG, British str., for Suva.  
YUBSANG, British str., for Manila.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY.  
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA  
AND KOBE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA."  
Captain P. Giurgovich, will leave for the above  
places on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.  
This steamer has splendid accommodation for  
passengers, electric light, electric fan in all  
cabins, and carries a doctor and a stewardess.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SANDER, WIERLER & Co.,  
Agents,  
Princes Building,  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [3]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON  
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
AFRICA, PERSIA, GULF, CONTINENTAL  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"ARCADIA."  
Captain S. Bertram, carrying His  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for Bombay, &c., SATURDAY, the 25th  
June, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers  
and cargo for the above ports in connection  
with the Company's steamer "MALVA," 10,883  
tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation  
in which vessel is secured before departure  
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and  
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer  
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London  
other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed  
via Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA," due  
in London on the 7th August, 1910.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until  
4 p.m. the day before sailing. The content  
and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [1]

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS  
AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"INDRASAMHA," On or about 30th June.  
For freight and further information  
apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 13th June 1910. [740]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENDIGHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 22nd inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	BRECONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Tomlinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 25th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hase	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bremer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotzke	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ABANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ristorcelli	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	YABRA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN & GOTHENBURG	CANTON	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KARO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th July, at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moess	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MECKLENBURG	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th July, at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	B. Cebal	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 5th Aug.
TIJESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INDESAHMA	Am. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 23th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	—	Alexander	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	SUVERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th inst.
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th inst., at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA, &c.	SUVERIC	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 P.M.
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	PEKING MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Ogata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO IQUIQUE, &c., VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	PEKING MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HONGKONG MARU	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th July, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug., at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KOREN	Ger. str.	—	H. Koegebein	MELCHERS & Co	About 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TILATAP	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at Noon.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAIWELI & CHEFOO	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	A. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	Charbonnel	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	P. Giugiovini	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	Fred. Pryor	SANDER, WIELER & Co	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	Y. Fuseno	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 1st July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, DALNY, CHINWANTO, &c.	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
AMOI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
TAMSIU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LIPPAIRE & Co.	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LIPPAIRE & Co.	On 24th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 1st July, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 28th inst.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst.



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, DALNY, CHINWANTO, PUKOW, and HANKOW	POONA Capt. A. F. Vane, R.N.R.	About 22nd June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 25th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham	Noon, 25th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MALACCA.	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	JAVA Capt. A. Thompson	About 30th June	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 19th June, 11 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 21st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CATRINS, TOWNVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 26th June, 11 A.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, 4/6 SINGLE and 8/0 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.	"HAIYANG"	TUESDAY, 21st June, at 10 A.M.
	"HAICHING"	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1910.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, 4/6 SINGLE and 8/0 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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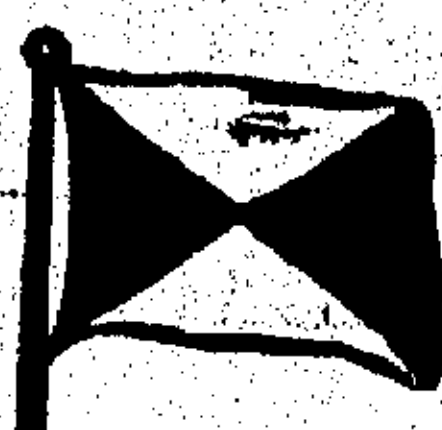
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910.

# CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 18th June, Noon
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 25th June, Noon

For Freight or Passage apply to  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## HAMBURG.

# EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITTS and COLOMBO,  
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

# NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

# OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA:

S.S. MECKLENBURG 1st July.

S.S. SCANDIA 14th July.

S.S. SAXONIA 28th July.

S.S. SPEZIA 12th Aug.

# HOMEWARD.

For HAVRE &amp; HAMBURG:

S.S. SUEVIA 21st June.

For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; ANTWERP:

S.S. ARCADIA 23rd June.

For Marseilles, HAVRE &amp; HAMBURG:

S.S. WESTPHALIA 7th July.

For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; ANTWERP:

S.S. SITHONIA About middle of July.

For HAVRE &amp; HAMBURG:

S.S. ARABIA 23rd July.

For Marseilles, HAVRE &amp; HAMBURG:

S.S. MECKLENBURG 5th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 14th June, 1910.

Hongkong Office.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

# REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

STEAMSHIP	TONS	SAILING DATE
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIO MARU	17,200 "	" Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUTO MARU	10,500 "	" Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



# PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma, MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses,	9,000 7,000 9,000	WED'DAY, 22nd June, at Daylight. WED'DAY, 6th July, at Daylight. WED'DAY, 20th July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. S. Horiuchi,	7,000	SATURDAY, 16th July, from Kobe.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and SHIMIZU	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawano,	7,000 7,000	TUESDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	5,000 6,000	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne,	7,000	WED'DAY, 22nd June.
Kobe and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino,	7,000	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura,	6,000	TUESDAY, 28th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	5,000	WED'DAY, 6th July, at Noon.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

# BETWEEN

# HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

# SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

CLASS	Yokohama Return	Kobe Return	Moji Return	Nagasaki Return
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries Deck Passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class Through Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Canton Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER. [11-125]

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(Subject to Alteration.)

# TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND  
RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,051 6,182	WED'DAY, 29th June, at Noon WED'DAY, 13th July, at Noon

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

# HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 19th June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WED'DAY, 22nd June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910. Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. The Newly Built Steamers, "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,

MANAGER

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# THOS. COOK & SON,

## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS  
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION  
PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-  
TION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,  
HONGKONG

Japan Office: 32, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

# O. B. BEER

# GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE

IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST  
SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS

# BOCK BEER

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

# ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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# VESSLS EXPECTED.

# THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Apoor star, Japan from Calcutta left Singapore on the 14th instant morning, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Indo-China star, leaving Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 12th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

# THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. Tonkin, with the French mail of the 22nd ult., and mails from London of the 21st ult., left Saigon on the 17th inst., at 8 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 20th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

# THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Mongolia from San Francisco en route to Hongkong will be dispatched from Yokohama on the 11th inst., and is due at this port on the 24th inst.

The T.K.K. str. Tenyo Maru left San Francisco on the 31st ultimo, for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due to arrive here on the 28th inst.

The Y.M. str. Korea left San Francisco on the 7th inst., for Hongkong, via Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 4th prox.

# THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Coblenz left Sydney on the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

The E. & A. str. Aldenham left Sydney on the 8th inst., for Queensland ports, Manila and Hongkong.

# MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Apoor star, Arriving Apoor from Kobe left Moji on the 13th instant morning, and may be expected here to-day.

The Mogul Line str. Lennox left United Kingdom on the 4th instant for Hongkong via Straits.

The Bank Line Ltd's str. Aymeric left Vancouver B.C. on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The O.S.K. str. Panama Maru from Yokohama left Manila for this port on the 18th inst. p.m., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 21st inst.

The Danish str. Siam left Sabang on the 14th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd inst.

The O.S.K. str. Seattle Maru from Tacoma left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 18th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 25th inst.

# SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Huichow reports: Strong S.W. monsoon and clear weather.

The British str. Tean reports: Light winds and calm sea clear weather, and sea smooth throughout the passage.

# VESSLS IN DOCK.

Kowloon Dock—Gloria, John Prentice, Barrie Bandler.

T



# RODI & WIENENBERGER PFORZHEIM I/B.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES: NECKLETS,  
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS,  
WATCH-CHAINS, &c.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA —  
Date of Despatch from London. Vessel.  
27th & 28th May. To-morrow. Chennan.

The *Tonkin*, with the French mail of the 20th ultimo, left Saigon on Friday, the 17th inst.  
at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday morning, the 20th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Sydney, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chippeng	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Manila	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama,	Manila	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma	Manila	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Bangkok	Benarty	Saturday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hongkong	Saturday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daigi Maru	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Laisany	Monday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Hangsang	Monday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichang	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Quarta	Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOON  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra  
Postage 10 cents)  
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in  
time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Benarty	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama,	Daigi Maru	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Kamo Maru	Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	Haichang	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Haichang	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOON  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra  
Postage 10 cents)  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the  
time fixed for departure of the mail  
Extra Postage 10 cents)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in  
time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.)  
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday,  
the 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday	Empress of China	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville,	Empress of China	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston,	Empress of China	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide,	Empress of China	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	Empress of China	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
YOKOHAMA & VANCOUR (B.C.)  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

SAVE 75 per cent.

16, 32, 50, 100, 200 C.P.

IN STOCK

METALLIC

"OSRAM"

LAMP

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

Greatly  
Reduced  
Prices

AVOID IMITATIONS

SEE THE WORD

"OSRAM"

AND SAVE MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IMPORTERS

Telephone 356, 14, DES VUE, ROAD, GENERAL



TOBACCO YOU CAN ENJOY.

Old English  
CURVE CUT TOBACCO

A SLICE TO A PIPEFUL.

This choice quality tobacco is packed by a special  
vacuum process, it therefore retains that delightful aroma  
and exquisite flavour natural to the finest tobacco leaf.

"IT DISAPPOINTS NO ONE"

Packed in tins containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. with a handsome curved  
case which fits the pocket, and is the most convenient way  
to carry a pipe tobacco sufficient for one day.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17th, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$940, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$99.10, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	\$12/6	\$12/6	\$9, sellers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10 1/2, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1 1/2, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1 1/2, sellers
China Petroleum, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8 1/2, sellers
<b>COMMERCIAL.</b>				
China Cotton Spin. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 125, sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6 1/2, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 62 1/2, sellers
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75, sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250, sellers
<b>INDUSTRIAL.</b>				
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$19, buyers
<b>DOCK AND WHARVES.</b>				
H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	\$54	\$5, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 118, sellers
<b>LAND AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$107 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$33 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177 1/2, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$115, sales
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.55	\$50	\$57 1/2, sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, sales
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, sales
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$820, sal. & sel.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$195, sales
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$101, sellers
Humphreys, Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$8 1/2, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$80	\$30	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 107, sellers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
<b>MINEING.</b>				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Pes. 250	all	\$625, sales
Barrat Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$7 1/2, sales
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, sales
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$150, buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$165, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
<b>ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.</b>				
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7 1/2, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$7 1/2, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$51, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	68 sel. 26.10.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	94, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$24 1/2, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$14, sellers
South China Steamship Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, buyers
<b>STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$7	\$10, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$4	\$11 1/2, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$300, sales
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$19 (Str.)
Batavia	—	—	—	\$20 (Str.)
Pagoh	—	—	—	\$43 (Str.)
Allagars	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Malay	—	—	—	—
Castellfields, fully paid	—	—	—	—
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	—
Kamunings	—	—	—	—
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—
Lebury's	—	—	—	—
Linggis	—	—	—	—
Sapong	—	—	—	—
Shelfords	—	—	—	—
Sungei-Kapang	—	—	—	—
United Serdangs	—	—	—	—
Bukit Kajang	—	—	—	—
Eastern and International	—	—	—	—
London Ventures	—	—	—	—
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—	—
Merlemons	—	—	—	—
Batu Tigas	—	—	—	—

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 17th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1.9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.9 1/2
Documentary Bills at months' sight	1.10
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230 1/2
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	184
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	88
ON MANILA:—	
On demand—Pesos	88
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	109 1/2
ON HATPHONG:—	
On demand	3 1/2
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$53.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

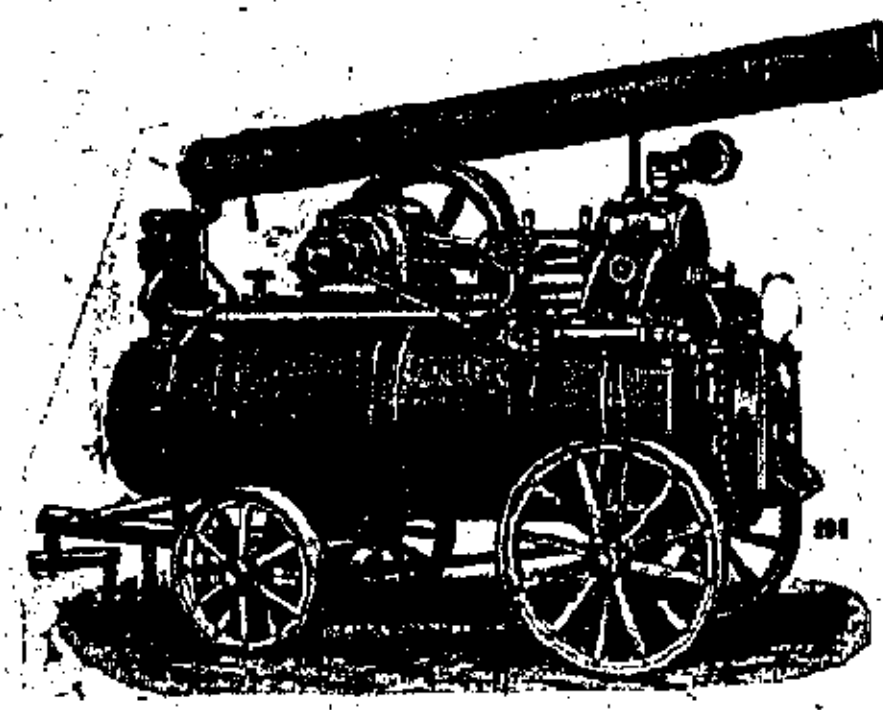
	Per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces—\$8.40 discount.
Chinese	10 " \$8.50 "
Hongkong	20 " \$8.25 "
Hongkong	10 " \$8.54 "

# R. WOLF, Magdeburg-Buckau.

Semi-portable and portable Engines for  
Industrial and agricultural purposes, Steam  
Engines, Boilers, etc.

The most economic safe and reliable steam  
power of the present day.

From 12 to 600 H.P.



Numerous Government awards, State Prizes,  
and Gold Medals.

Portable and semi-portable Engines up to  
50 H.P. always in stock at Hongkong or  
Shanghai.

# SIEMSEN & CO., Machinery Dept.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HANKOW,  
TIENTSIN AND CANTON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

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OPTUM.				HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.			
June 4th.				From June 18th to 24th, 1910.			
Quotations are:—				HIGH WATER.			
Malwa New	...	\$2,100/2,120 per picul.		...	...	...	...
Malwa Old	...	\$2,130/2,140		...	...	...	...
Malwa Older	...	\$2,150/2,160		...	...	...	...
Malwa V. Old	...	\$2,170/2,180		...	...	...	...
Farman fine quality	...	\$1,400/1,500		...	...	...	...
Persian extra fine	...	\$2,200		...	...	...	...
Petma New	...	\$2,035	per chest.	...	...	...	...
Petma Old	...	...		...	...	...	...
Benares New	...	\$2,350		...	...	...	...
Benares Old	...	...		...	...	...	...
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.				ON SALE.			
Hongkong Observatory, June 17th				BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.			
Various Day at 4 p.m.				July to December, 1909. With Index. Price \$1.50.			
Barometer	29.82	29.90	29.82	On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.			
Temperature	85	86	83	Hongkong, 29th January, 1910			